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BOUTELLE & BURR.

C. A. BOUTELLE. BENJ. A. BURR.

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THE BANGOR WEEKLY COURIER

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**District Court of the United States, District of Maine.**

In the matter of SAMUEL B. STONE, JR., Bankrupt, IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a Petition has been presented to the Court, this 8th day of January, by Samuel B. Stone, Jr., of Bangor, a Bankrupt, individually and as a member of the firm of Stone, Mayo, Snow & Company, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, individual and copartnership, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition,

It is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1876, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that the second meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt be held before Charles Hamlin, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of February, 1876, and the third meeting of the same on the 2d day of February, 1876, and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier and the Piscataquis Observer, newspapers printed in said District, once a week for three successive weeks, and once in the Weekly Bangor Courier, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. PREBLE,

Clerk of District Court for said District.

## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,

OF MAINE, IN THE

House of Representatives, February 10, 1876.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Blaine said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN:—The honor of the National Government and the prosperity of the American people are alike menaced by those who demand the perpetuation of an irredeemable paper currency. For more than two years the country has been suffering from prostration in business, confidence returns but slowly, trade revives only partially, and to-day [illegible] unproductive [illegible] labor unemployed. We find ourselves in the midst of an agitation respecting the medium with which business transactions shall be carried on. Until this question is definitely adjusted, it is idle to expect that full measure of prosperity to which the energies of our people and the resources of the land entitle us. In the way of that adjustment one great section of the Democratic party, possessing its controlling power, stubbornly stands to-day. The Republicans, always true to the primal duty of supporting the nation's credit, have now cast behind them all minor differences and dissensions on the financial question and have gradually consolidated their strength against inflation. The currency therefore becomes of necessity a prominent political issue, and those Democrats who are in favor of honest dealing by the government and honest money for the people may be compelled to defeat they did in that still graver exigency, when the existence of the Government itself was at stake.

While this question should be approached in no spirit of partisan bitterness, it has yet become so entangled with party relations that no intelligent discussion of it can be had without giving its political history—and if this history bears severely on the Democratic party, its defenders must answer the facts and not quarrel with their presentation. Firmly attached to one political party myself, firmly believing that parties in a free government are as healthful as they are inevitable, I still think there are questions about which parties should agree never to disagree—and of these is the essential nature and value of the circulating medium. And it is a fact of especial weight and significance that up to the paper money era, which was precipitated upon us during the Rebellion as one of war's inexorable necessities, there never was a political party in this country that believed in any other than the specie standard for our currency. If there was any one principle that was rooted and grounded in the minds of our earlier statesmen, it was the evil of paper money, and no one did more, of any party, can read the Constitution of the United States and not be convinced that its framers intended to protect and defend our people from the manifold perils of an irredeemable currency. Nathaniel Macon, one of the purest and best of American statesmen, himself a soldier of the Revolution and a member of Congress continuously during the administrations of our first six Presidents, embracing in all a period of nearly forty years, expressed the whole truth when he declared in the Senate that "this is a hard-money Government founded by hard-money men who had themselves seen and felt the evil of paper money, and meant to save their posterity from it."

To this uniform adherence to the specie standard the crisis of the Rebellion forced an exception. In January, 1862, with more than a half million of men in arms, with a daily expenditure of nearly two millions of dollars, the Government and daily found itself without money. Customs yielded but little, internal taxes had not yet been levied, public credit was feeble if not paralyzed, our armies had met a [illegible] reverse and everywhere with [illegible] marked [illegible] and men's minds were filled with gloom and apprehension. The one supreme need of the hour was money, and money the Government did not have. What, then, should be done? rather, what could be done? The ordinary Treasury notes had been tried and failed, and those already issued were discredited and below the value of the bills of country banks. The Government in this great and perilous need promptly called to its aid a power never before exercised. It authorized the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of notes and declared them to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, with two exceptions.

The ablest lawyers who sustained this measure did not find warrant for it in the text of the Constitution, but, like the illustrious Senator Fessenden of my own State, placed it on the ground of "absolute, overwhelming necessity," and that illustrious Senator declared that "the necessity existing, he had no hesitation." Indeed, sir, to hesitate was to be lost, for the danger was that if Congress prolonged the debate on points of Constitutional construction, its deliberations might be interrupted by the sound of Rebel artillery on the opposite shore of the Potomac. The Republican Senators and Representatives, therefore, dismissed all doubts and casuistry, stood together for the country, and if taunted as they were by the Democracy and disloyalty of [illegible] with violating the Constitution, they pointed to that law which is older than Constitutions. Adopting the sentiment, as they might have quoted the imputed language of John Milton, they believed that "there is the law of self-preservation, written by God himself on our hearts; there is the primal compact and bond of society, not graven on stone, nor sealed with wax, nor put down on parchment, nor set forth in any express form of words by men when of old they came together, but implied in the very act that they so came together, pre-supposed in all subsequent law, not to be repealed by any authority, not invalidated by being omitted in any code, inasmuch as from thence are all codes and all authority."

But the promptings of patriotism, the pressure of necessity, the "despotism of duty," which thus decided the course of the Republicans failed to influence the Democrats in Congress. Marshalled and led by Mr. Pendleton, since become the great advocate of inflation, the Democratic Representatives voted in well-nigh solid column against the legal-tender bill. Bankruptcy to the Treasury was impending; eighty millions of unpaid requisitions lay on the Secretary's desk; a large part of the Army had not received a dollar for six months; supplies were failing, recruiting halted, the spirits of the people drooped, while the Executive Department, charged with the conduct of the war, urged that critical campaigns, then in progress, would necessarily end in disaster unless relief could be afforded in this way. But Democratic consciences were too tender, and Democratic scruples too intense at that time to permit such a fearful infraction of the Constitution as the passage of a legal tender-bill, even to save the Union of our Fathers, and thus preserve the Constitution itself.

The necessities of the Government were so great and expenditures so enormous, that another hundred and fifty millions of legal tender notes were speedily called for and granted by Congress—the Democrats again voting under Mr. Pendleton's lead against the measure. With varying fortunes the last year of the war was reached, with three hundred millions of legal tenders in circulation. With the strain of our public credit and the doubts and vicissitudes of the struggle, these notes had fallen far below par in gold, and it became apparent to every clear-headed observer that the continued issue of legal tenders with no provision for their redemption and no limit to their amount, would utterly destroy the credit of the Government and involve the Union cause in irretrievable disaster. But at that moment the military situation, with its perils and its prospects, was such that the Government must have money more rapidly than the sale of bonds could furnish it, and the danger was that the sale of bonds would be stopped altogether unless some definite limit could be assigned to the issue of legal tender notes. Accordingly, Congress sought, and successfully sought to accomplish both ends at the same time, and they passed a bill granting one hundred millions additional legal tender circulation—making four hundred millions in all—and then incorporated in the same law a solemn assurance and pledge that "the total amount of United States notes, issued and to be issued, shall never exceed four hundred millions of dollars." And to this pledge every Democratic Senator and Representative assented, either actively or silently, as the Journals of both Houses will show. The subsequent readiness of many of those gentlemen to trample on it must be upon the broad principle of those that the Government should keep those pledges which are profitable, and disregard those which it will pay to violate.

When the war was over and the Union saved one of the first duties of the Government was to improve its credit and restore a sound currency to the people, and here we might have reasonably expected the aid of the Democratic party. But we did not receive it. True, all who ho did to the form of legal tenders when that form of credit was decided for the salvation of the country, the Democracy [illegible] the country was saved, [illegible] above for these notes, and demanded an almost illimitable issue of them. Mr. Seymour, as the Democratic candidate for President in 1868, scouting the four hundred million pledge, stood on a platform demanding that sixteen hundred millions of five-twenties be paid off in legal tenders, and so so heartily approved this policy that in his letter of acceptance he declared that he should strive to carry it out in the future, wherever he might be placed in political or private life. His position at that time was approved by every Democrat of high or low degree in New York, was unanimously reaffirmed in their State Convention, was sustained by all their newspaper organs, and was the recognized creed of the party East as well as West. Mr. Seymour and his political associates in New York have changed their ground, and now proclaim an honest financial creed, and after the manner of the Pharisees they broaden their phylacteries, [illegible] professions of superior zeal, and thank God reverently that they are not as their sinful brethren of the Ohio Democracy—those financial Sadducees, who continue to reject all idea of resurrection or redemption for the legal tender.

I have thus briefly sketched the past, Mr. Chairman, only because I think it has an important bearing on the present and the future. I do not assume that the Republican party can dispose this [illegible] its pending responsibilities by merely pointing to its former grand achievements. "Let not virtue seek remuneration for the thing it was." But I do claim that on this financial question, the course of the Republican party in the past is a guaranty for the future, and that equally the course of the Democratic party of both wings and all shades is a menace and a warning to the people.

If, however, the New York school of Democrats, repenting of their former course and seeking better ways for the future, are ready to give honest help in the restoration of a sound currency, they will be gladly welcomed, and their fealty will be tested by works before this session of Congress closes. They will not, however, deem it strange or harsh if, remembering their past record, we feel an unconquerable sense of distrust as to their entire sincerity in the future. This distrust is increased when we witness the brazen boldness with which, in full view of their repudiation record of but yesterday, they assume a stilted tone of superior honesty on the financial question, and affect patronizing language towards the Republicans who saved the nation from the baleful blight of Mr. Seymour's triumph in 1868. Still further is it deepened and strengthened by the distrust when we remember the cordial alliance which the New York Democrats have renewed with the Democrats of the South, to whom our whole financial system is but a reminder of what they themselves term their subjugation; and who from past action and present tendency are unfitted to be the safe repository of the nation's pledges for the payment of its war debt. We have passed into a new era, and to recall the Southern Democracy with their appalling record to their ancient control in this country, would be as decisive a step backward and lightward as it would have been for the English people to surrender William of Orange with the Parliament made up of adherents of the lost House of Stuart, or as it would be, to-day, for the French Assembly to thrust out McMahon and a cabinet devoted to the fortunes of Henry Fifth.

As I said at the outset of my remarks, Mr. Chairman, the country is suffering under one of those periodical revulsions in trade, common to all commercial nations, and which thus far no wisdom of legislation has been able to avert. The natural restlessness of a people so alive and alert as ours looks for an instant remedy, and the danger in such a condition of the public mind is that something may be adopted that will ultimately deepen the distress, rather than lay the ground-work for an effectual cure. Naturally enough in such a time, the theories for relief are numerous, and we have marvelous recipes offered whereby the people shall be enabled to pay the dollar they owe with less than a hundred cents; and those who are caught with such a delusion seemingly forget that, even if this be so, they must likewise receive less than a hundred cents for the dollar that is due them. Whether the dollar that they owe to-day or the dollar that is due them to-morrow will have the greater or less number of cents depends on the shifting of causes which they can neither control nor foresee, and therefore all certain calculation in trade is set at defiance and those branches of business which take on the form of gambling are by a financial paradox the most secure and most promising.

Uncertainty as to the value of the currency from day to day, is injurious to all honest industry. And while that which is known as the debtor interest should be fairly and generously considered in the shaping of measures for specie resumption, there is no justice in asking for inflation on its behalf. Rather there is the gravest injustice, for you must remember that there is a large class of most deserving persons who would be continually and remorselessly robbed by such a policy. I mean the Labor of the country, that is compelled to live from and by its daily earnings. The savings banks, which represent the surplus owned by the laborers of the nation, have deposits to-day exceeding eleven hundred millions of dollars—more than the entire capital stock and deposits of the national banks. The pensioners who represent the patriotic suffering of the country, have a capitalized investment of six hundred millions of dollars. Here are seventeen hundred millions of money incapable of receiving anything but instant and lasting injury from inflation. Whatever impairs the purchasing power of the dollar correspondingly decreases the resources of the savings bank depositor and the pensioner. The pensioner's loss would be absolute, but it would probably be argued that the laborer would receive compensation by his nominally larger earnings. But this would prove totally delusive for no possible augmentation of wages in a time of inflation will ever keep pace with the still greater increase of price in the commodities necessary to sustain life, except—and mark the exception—under the condition witnessed during the war, when the number of laborers was continually reduced by the demand for men to serve in the Army and Navy. And those honest minded people who recall the startling activity of trade and the large profits during the war, and attribute both to an inflated currency, commit the error of leaving out the most important element of the calculation. They forget that the government was a customer for nearly four years at the rate of two to three millions of dollars per day—buying countless quantities of all staple articles; they forget that the number of consumers was continually enlarging as our armed force grew to its gigantic proportions, and that the number of producers was by the same cause continually growing less, and that thus was presented, on a scale of unprecedented magnitude, that simple problem, familiar alike to the political economist and the village trader, of the demand being greater than the supply and a consequent rise in the price. Had the Government been able to conduct the war on a gold basis and provided the coin for its necessarily large and lavish expenditure, a rise in the price of labor and a rise in the value of commodities would have been inevitable. And the rise of both labor and commodities in gold would have been for the time as marked as in paper, adding, of course, the depreciation of the latter to its scale of price.

While the delusion of creating wealth by the issue of irredeemable paper currency may lead to any number of absurd propositions, the advocates of the heresy seem to have settled down on two measures—or rather one measure composed of two parts. To abolish the National Banks and then have the Government issue legal tenders at once to the amount of the bank circulation, and add to the volume from time to time thereafter according to the wants of trade. The two propositions are so inseparably connected that I shall discuss them together.

The National Bank system, Mr. Chairman, was one of the results of the war, and the credit of its origin belongs to the late Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury. And it may not be inappropriate to recall to the House the circumstances which at the time made the National Banks a necessity to the Government. At the outbreak of the war there were considerably over a thousand State banks of various degrees of responsibility, or irresponsibility, scattered throughout the country. [illegible] their circulation [illegible] under the pressure of this enormous [illegible] circulation was kept within decent limits—but the amount of it was in most instances left to the discretion of the Directors, and [illegible] these banks issued ten dollars of bills for one of specie in their vaults. With the passage of the Legal Tender Act, followed by the enormous issue of Government notes, the State banks would no longer be required to redeem in specie, and would thereafter at once flood the country with their own bills and take from the Government its resources in that direction, and so restrict and limit the circulation, and to make the banks as helpful as possible in the great work of sustaining the Government, the National Bank Act was passed.

That act required in effect that every bank should invest its entire capital stock [illegible] in Government bonds, and that depositing these bonds with the Treasurer of the United States the bank, [illegible] circulating notes, the Government holding the bonds for the protection of the billholder in case the bank should fail. And that in brief is precisely what a National Bank is to-day. I do not [illegible] the system is perfect; I am not [illegible] open to much of its [illegible] I do not doubt that as we [illegible] may find many points in which it may be improved. But this I am bold to maintain that contrasted with any other system of banking this country has ever had it is immeasurably superior, and [illegible] whoever asks as some Democrats now do for its abolition, with the view of [illegible] back any system of State banks, is a blind [illegible] and a very [illegible] disaster awaits the followers of the [illegible] that fatal step.

It is greatly to be deplored, Mr. Chairman, that many gentlemen have conceived the notion that it would be [illegible] saving to the people if the banks should be [illegible] dispensed with and the legal tender issue furnished by the Government, [illegible] I do not stop here to [illegible] in violation of the Government's pledge not to issue more than four hundred millions of its own notes. There [illegible] of legal tenders [illegible] and then that [illegible] will certainly be no necessity, for the [illegible] currency [illegible] national notes.

The great and to my mind answer [illegible] to this scheme is that it places [illegible] wholly in the power and under the control of Congress. Now Congress will be governed by a party in any form representing one of the political parties of the country, and the proposition is to reduce the limit [illegible]—thus the circulating medium, instead of having a fixed determinate character, shall be shifted and changed from time to time according to the supposed needs of "the party." I profess, Mr. Chairman, to have some knowledge of the [illegible] Congress [illegible] general character. It possesses [illegible] its power [illegible] on the whole, [illegible] intelligent and upright body of men than [illegible] generally gets credit for in the country, but [illegible] no assemblage of [illegible] in the United States more utterly unfitted to determine from time to time the amount of circulation required by the wants of trade. But indeed, no body of men could be entrusted with that power. Even if it were possible to trust the wisdom and the integrity would be constantly under suspicion. If they performed their duties with the purity of an angel of light they could not successfully repel the charges which always follow where the temptation to do wrong is powerful and the way easy. Experience would very soon demonstrate that no more corrupt or corrupting device, no wilder or more visionary project, ever entered the brain of the schemer or the empiric.

If the people of the United States were fully awake and aroused to their interests and could see things as they are, instead of increasing the power of Congress over the currency, they would by the shortest practicable process divorce the two—completely and forever. And this can only be done finally, effectually, irreversibly by the resumption of specie payment. Why, Mr. Chairman, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that ever since the Government was compelled to resort to irredeemable currency during the war, the assembling of Congress and its continuance in session have been the most disturbing elements in the business of the country. It is literally true that no man can tell what a day may bring forth. One large interest look hopefully to contraction and the lowering of the gold premium; another is ruined unless there is such a movement towards expansion as will send gold up; each side, of course, endeavors to influence and convince Congress, both sides naturally have their sympathizing advocates on this floor, and hence the substantial business interests of the country are kept in a feverish, doubtful, speculative state; men's minds are turned from honest industry to schemes of financial gambling, the public morals suffer, old fashioned integrity is forgotten, and solid, enduring prosperity, with honest gains and quiet contentment, is rendered impossible. We have suffered thus far in perhaps as light a degree as could be expected under the circumstances—but once adopt the insane idea that all currency shall be issued directly by the Government, and that Congress shall be the judge of the amount demanded by the "wants of trade," and you have this country adrift, rudderless, on a sea of troubles, shoreless and soundless.

It is a singular circumstance, Mr. Chairman, one of those odd happenings sometimes brought about by political mutations, that those who urge this scheme, upon the Government are Democrats—every one of whom would doubtless claim to be a true disciple of Andrew Jackson. And yet all the evils of which Jackson warned the country in his famous controversy with the United States bank, are a thousand-fold magnified and a thousand-fold aggravated in this plan of making the Treasury Department itself the bank, with Congress for the governing board of directors. I commend to gentlemen of democratic antecedents a careful perusal of Jackson's great message of July 10, 1832, and I wish them to frankly tell this House how they think Jackson would have regarded the establishment of a "great National" paper money machine, to be located for all time in the Treasury Department, the bills of which shall have no provision for their redemption, and the amount of those bills to be determined by a majority vote in a party caucus.

And then after Jackson's veto message shall have been diligently perused and thoroughly digested by the Democratic advocates of irredeemable paper money, I will ask them if the present National Bank system does not fully meet all of Jackson's objections, and if it is not indeed, [illegible] the difference of time and circumstance will permit, such a system of banking as Jackson in his [illegible] commended, and [illegible] he professed himself ready to submit a plan for if Congress should desire it. Disclaiming, as I have done, any special championship of the national banks, but merely referring to facts of record, I would be glad further to ask if the present system, in its entire freedom from monopoly, being equally open to all, in the absolute protection it affords to that innocent third party, the bill holder—no man ever having lost a dollar by the bills of National Banks during the thirteen years the system has been in operation, whereas, in the preceding thirteen years, the losses to the people by bills of State banks exceeded fifty millions of dollars—[illegible] the bills [illegible] the [illegible] exchange of [illegible] at [illegible] the United States, [illegible] its protection of the rights of depositors [illegible] strength [illegible] solvency in time of [illegible] disaster, it must be said [illegible] by the general [illegible] and confess [illegible] specie of property, it [illegible] measure [illegible] the unvarying [illegible] amount of [illegible] wants of trade.

[illegible] could be glad, I repeat, to ask any Democratic opponent of the system if it does not in each and all these features fulfill the ideal requirement of a bank as foreshadowed by Jackson and if it does not fulfill far than [illegible] local to [illegible] the [illegible] contraction [illegible] and adjusting itself at once to the specie standard whenever the Government shall place its own notes at par with coin.

It is urged by the opponents of the Bank system that the three hundred and twenty millions of bank circulation could be supplied by legal tenders and the interest [illegible] amount of bonds [illegible] How [illegible] any gentleman suppose that the banks would [illegible] will be [illegible] for legal tenders [illegible] to bank [illegible] gold [illegible] present [illegible] amount of [illegible] from \$17 to \$23. When will they [illegible] paper money when you double the amount of legal tender [illegible] resumption [illegible] And this [illegible] bank notes [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] The "wants of trade" would [illegible] demand another issue [illegible] currency [illegible] no limit till [illegible] those willing to [illegible] experience from the [illegible] during the war. When [illegible] one hundred and fifty millions of legal tender [illegible] for a [illegible] when [illegible] at the time [illegible] merchandise [illegible] legal tender would [illegible] \$17,000,000 [illegible] legal tender [illegible] of the Continental [illegible] the [illegible] history, [illegible] the [illegible] price of [illegible] legal tender [illegible] the Nation [illegible] pay [illegible] eight millions of [illegible] banks and the people would have lost the additional eight millions of dollars [illegible] from the same source.

I have not spoken of the contraction, the distress, the ruin that would result from forcing two thousand banks suddenly to wind up their affairs with nearly a thousand millions of dollars due them which in some form must needs be liquidated and paid. The commercial fabric of the country rests upon the bank credits and nothing short of financial lunacy could demand their rapid disturbance. Whoever would strike down the banks under the delusion that they can be driven to surrender their bonds for inflated legal tenders knows little of the laws of finance and still less of the laws of human action.

Among the anomalies presented in the currency discussion, Mr. Chairman, is that the West and the South should have so large an element clamorous for inflation. Of all sections interested in the specie standard, the West and the South stand first. The great staples produced in those vast and fertile regions, wheat, corn, flour, beef, pork, hides, tobacco, hemp, cotton, rice and sugar are inevitably and peremptorily subjected to the gold standard when sold. The price of cotton sent to Lowell is just as much determined by the gold standard as that which is exported to Manchester, and the breadstuffs sold in New York are daily equated with the prices of the Liverpool corn exchange. And so of all the other commodities. And yet we hear representatives of the great interests that are thus compelled to sell at gold prices, resolute and determined in their demands that they shall be allowed to purchase all their supplies on the paper basis. When it is remembered that the whole of the annual crop in this country, reckoning all products, reaches the enormous amount of three thousand millions on the gold basis, and that the surplus not consumed by the producers is many hundreds of millions of dollars, and that the value of the whole is estimated by the gold standard, the farmers of the country may find profitable food for reflection in calculating what the agricultural interest loses every year by an irredeemable paper currency.

One great and leading interest of my own and other States has suffered, still suffers, and will continue to suffer, so long as the currency is of irredeemable paper. I mean the shipbuilding and navigation interest—one that does more for the country and asks less from it than any other except the agricultural; an interest that represents our distinctive nationality in all climes and upon all seas; an interest more essentially and intensely American than any other that falls under the legislative power of the Government; and which asks only to-day to be left where the founders of the Republic placed it a hundred years ago. Give us the same basis of currency that our great competitors of the British Empire enjoy, and we will within the lifetime of those now living float a larger tonnage under the American flag than was ever enrolled by one nationality since the science of navigation has been known among men. Aye, more, give us the specie basis, and the merchant marine of America sailing into all zones and gathering gain from all continents, will bring back to our shores its golden profits and supply to us that coin which will steady our system and offset the drains that weaken us in other directions. But ships built on the paper basis cannot compete with the lower priced ones of the gold basis, and whoever advocates a perpetuity of paper money in this country, confesses his readiness and willingness to sacrifice the navigation and commercial interest for all time.

It is often made the subject of reproach by the opponents of the Republican party that ten years have elapsed since the war closed and nothing effective has been done towards the resumption of specie payment. Even if this were true, the Democrats are not justified in making the charge, for their party organization has been the principal obstacle and stumbling block in the way of resumption. But, in fact a great deal has been done towards specie payment by preventing inflation and keeping the Government thus far within the four hundred millions limit. To do this it has been necessary to wage a very sharp war with the Democrats and against their demands that the national debt be paid in legal tender notes; the Republicans have held their ground fully thus far to maintain the demands and dues of common honesty.

As a matter of fact, however, I am quite willing to admit that during these ten years no positive and vigorous steps have been taken towards resumption. So long as the business of the country was progressing reasonably well it was not practicable or possible to set to work deliberately without the pressure of necessity to force specie resumption. Every man of affairs knows instinctively, without argument, that this was so, and he knows why it was so. Though not having the same motives, we were situated very much as Mr. Pitt found himself when asked why he did not bring in a bill for the suppression of the slave trade. He said, "the British merchants are too strong for the ministry, and the so many interests of the kingdom are connected with them."

But now the case is changed. Overtrading, the wild-place of speculation, the undue expansion of credit, enormous investment in premature enterprises have worked out their legitimate and inevitable results, and with a [illegible] volume of paper [illegible] prices have fallen, settling [illegible] liquidation [illegible] the whole commercial [illegible] resting down on a solid foundation. [illegible] capitals [illegible] to-day we have [illegible] and taking for a return to specie [illegible] would have [illegible] To attempt now to build up business [illegible] theory [illegible] [illegible] to-day [illegible] 1873 was [illegible] at that time [illegible] [illegible] many [illegible] [illegible] with the direction of [illegible] reasonable currency [illegible] ability to [illegible] system [illegible] people [illegible] judgment of our [illegible] merchants and manufacturers [illegible] in prices [illegible] quick and widespread [illegible] general revival of trade and business throughout the country. And [illegible] could not [illegible] export trade in our fabrics [illegible] The time is [illegible] for [illegible] circumstances are all propitious and it only remains for Congress to give to the country a steady [illegible] [illegible] people [illegible].

[illegible] not [illegible] the South, not [illegible] West, nor [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] New England [illegible] on the Atlantic coast, nor the [illegible] Columbia [illegible] [illegible] specie payment [illegible] The Republican [illegible] legal tender [illegible] and [illegible] of the Union [illegible] legal tender [illegible] [illegible] I know, Mr. Chairman [illegible] country is not [illegible] to maintain [illegible] [illegible] Virginia [illegible] [illegible] young State [illegible] Union being second to [illegible], with [illegible] sparse population [illegible] specie payment [illegible] through all [illegible] and by reason of [illegible] country to which the paper [illegible] no parallel but only [illegible] contrast. Here [illegible] north of us lies the Dominion of Canada, stretching from Newfoundland to the borders of Alaska, with an inhospitable climate, a soil in great part inferior to our own, commerce checked and suspended [illegible] manufactures [illegible] crude and undeveloped, with a population throughout the whole territory not so large as that of New York and with wealth greatly inferior to that of the Empire State with [illegible] as large. In proportion to population and product and property [illegible] own, and yet Canada finds no difficulty in maintaining specie payment. And at Toronto, Montreal and Halifax the American tourist is mocked and made ashamed by the sight of coin dollars and gold eagles from our own mint, circulating freely as currency among a people whose wealth and resources are but as inconsiderable fraction of our own magnificent inheritance and possessions.

When the National Government was organized, in 1789, the most liberal estimate of the property of the entire thirteen States placed it at six hundred millions of dollars—less than the wealth of Boston or of Chicago to-day. The population was four millions showing a property of one hundred and fifty dollars to each inhabitant. By the census of 1870, our population had increased to thirty-eight millions and our wealth to thirty thousand millions, showing eight hundred dollars per capita for the whole people. Our population had increased in the eighty intervening years not quite tenfold—but our wealth had increased fiftyfold. The patriots of 1790, with their slender resources, did not hesitate to assume a national debt of eighty millions of dollars, being more than one-seventh of their entire possessions, and it never occurred to them that an abandonment of the specie basis would make their burden lighter. They knew from their terrible experience with Continental currency that all their evils would be painfully increased by a resort to paper money. And in their poverty, with no accumulated capital, with manufactures in feeblest infancy, with commerce undeveloped, with low prices for their agricultural products, they maintained the gold and silver standard, they paid their great debt, they grew rich in the property which we inherited, but far richer in that bright, unsullied honor which they also bequeathed to us.

To-day, the total debts of the American people, National, State and Municipal are not so large in proportion to already acquired property as was the National debt alone in 1790. And when we take into account the relative productive power of the two periods, our present burdens are absolutely inconsiderable. When we reflect what the railway, the telegraph, the cotton gin, and our endless mechanical inventions and agencies have done for us in the way of increasing our capacity for producing wealth, we should be ashamed to pretend that we cannot bear larger burdens than our ancestors. And, remember, Mr. Chairman, that our wealth from 1790 to 1870 increased more than five times as rapidly as our population, and that the same development is even now progressing with a continually accelerating ratio. Remember, also, that the annual income and earnings of our people are larger than those of any European country, larger than those of England, or France, or Russia, or the German Empire. The English people stand next to us, but we are largely in advance of them. The annual income of our entire people exceeds six thousand millions in gold and despite financial reverses and revulsions is steadily increasing.

In view of these facts, it would be an unpardonable moral weakness in our people—always heroic when heroism is demanded—to doubt their own capacity to maintain specie payment. I am not willing, myself, to acknowledge that as a people we are less honorable, less courageous or less competent than were our ancestors in 1790. Still less am I ready to own that the people of the entire Union have not the pluck and the capacity of our friends and kinsmen in California, and less of all would I confess that the United States of America with forty four millions of inhabitants, with a territory surpassing all Europe in area and might almost say all the world in fertility of resources, are not able to do what a handful of British subjects, scattered from Cape Race to Vancouver's Island, are doing so easily, so steadily and so successfully.

Mr. Chairman, one great trouble in this whole financial question has been the [illegible] entertained for many years, the growing habit of our people not to regard the legal tender note as a debt of the Government but rather as something which is never to be paid. Such was not the feeling among the people when the legal tenders were first approved and I think this erroneous and injurious conception resulted from an act of Congress, which in a most vital point changed the character of the notes. When the first three hundred millions of legal tenders were issued they could be funded at the option of the holder, in 5-20 bonds in sums of fifty dollars and any multiple thereof. This provision gave a fixed, determinate character to the legal tender, connected it with other Government issues by an equated value, made it an integral part of one whole system of public credit and established it, in short, as a sort of bridge which took one somewhat complex financial machinery. So long as that provision was in force the money of the people was precisely as good and just the same as the money [illegible] bondholder. By [illegible] policy as I venture to affirm, this section of the law on the request of Secretary Chase was repealed after due notice given and the moment that was done the legal tender became [illegible] an orphan among us; it had then no more financial connection or relationship with any other issue by the Government; it received nothing itself and was [illegible] but was [illegible] other forms of public credit. But [illegible] constantly [illegible] steady [illegible] these circumstances, were it impossible to [illegible] without reference to the law of [illegible].

Congress having taken away the provision for funding, [illegible] the public have naturally come to regard the legal tender as perpetually irredeemable and one of the first steps towards resumption is to change that impression, by reviving the funding privilege in a bond of lower rate with extended time and a limitation on the amount that could be funded in any given period. An amendment of the [illegible] suggestion has been made that the bonds into which the legal tenders should be thus converted, might themselves be made available for all debts [illegible] to the passage of the act. This feature may have much that I should desire to consider. It is [illegible] in all its bearing before assenting to it, and especially as to its effect on [illegible] of the legal tender [illegible] as to its constitutionality. We have [illegible] and I think we began at the wrong end [illegible] specie [illegible] to raise the price of our bonds and with the legal tender [illegible] Had we devoted our energies to raising the legal tender to par with gold the bond would have [illegible] but any [illegible] we have found that the reverse is not the case. For myself I could [illegible] about to [illegible] a bond [illegible] at a [illegible] premium which [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] I have [illegible] the mass of [illegible] [illegible] tenders as the law [illegible] guaranty.

But [illegible] Congress [illegible] the [illegible] States [illegible] to the [illegible] with which [illegible] are [illegible] followed [illegible] the policy of [illegible] [illegible] legal tender [illegible] their greatest [illegible] [illegible] Government [illegible] consistently [illegible] to its [illegible] [illegible] legal tender [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] as [illegible] the question. And I have [illegible] argument at all satisfactory to my mind that the repeal of the legal-tender clause would tend to make resumption easier. On the contrary, it seems to me that it would render resumption far more difficult than it will otherwise prove, that it would throw an undue strain of the burden upon the banks, that it would force them into the most rigid contraction and seriously cripple their power of loaning thus plunging the whole country into confusion, disturbing credits, embarrassing payments, fatally deranging business, and creating widespread distress among the people. It would be a peculiarly severe blow to the debtor class and would make resumption to them the signal of bankruptcy and ruin. All wise legislation toward resumption will take care that no needless burden be thrown upon those who have debts to pay, and that in the transition the banks shall be kept in such a condition as will make them as helpful as possible to the business community. But this policy would drive the banks into a struggle for self preservation in which debtors would necessarily be sacrificed. It [illegible] correctly appeal [illegible] the sound public judgment in this question there is no desire to destroy the legal tender character of the note but a settled determination to bring it to par with coin, and by this means bring every bank note to the same standard. This policy will restore the coin of the country which we are producing over eighty millions per annum, to active circulation in the channels of trade and will result not only in making our money better, but as surely more plentiful among the people. It is a humiliating fact that, producing as we do a far larger amount of precious metal than all the rest of the world beside, we drive it into export because we will not create a demand for it at home. And the miners of the Pacific slope are furnishing the circulating medium for every country of the civilized world except their own, whose financial policy to-day outlaws and expatriates the product of their labor.

The act providing for resumption in 1879 requires, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, some additional legislation to make it practical and effective. As it stands, it fixes a date, but gives no adequate process, and the paramount duty of Congress is to provide a process. And in all legislation looking to that end it must be borne in mind that unless we move in harmony with the great business interests of the country, we shall assuredly fail. Specie payment can only be brought about by wise and well considered legislation based on the experience of other nations, embodying the matured wisdom of the country, healthfully promoting all legitimate business and carefully avoiding everything that may tend to create fear and distrust among the people. In other words, what we most need as the outgrowth of legislation is confidence, public and private, general and individual. To-day we are suffering from the timidity of capital—and so long as the era of doubt and uncertainty prevails, that timidity will continue and increase. Steps toward inflation will make it chronic; unwise steps toward resumption will not remove it. We will have discharged our full duty in Congress if we can mature a measure which will steadily advance our currency to the specie standard, and at the same time work in harmony with the reviving industries and great commercial wants of the country.

In any event Mr. Chairman whatever we may do or whatever we may leave undone on this whole financial question let us not delude ourselves with the belief that we can escape the specie standard. It rules us to-day and has ruled us throughout the whole legal tender period just as absolutely as though we were paying and receiving coin daily. Our works, our fabrics, our commodities are all measured by it and so long as we cling to irredeemable paper we have all the burdens and disadvantages of the gold standard with none of its aids and gains and profits. The thing which hath been is that which shall be. The great law [illegible] of [illegible] only records in the very opening chapters of Genesis how the gold of the [illegible] of Havilah is good. And with another precious metal it has maintained its rank to this day. No authority [illegible] ever [illegible] succeeded in establishing any other standard of value [illegible] the experiment except at great cost and sorrow, and the advocates of irredeemable money to-day are but asking us to try the worn and weary task tried so many times before, from which it has always [illegible] in disaster and often in disgrace.

## THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.

(From the New York Tribune.)

It is [illegible] probable [illegible] of information [illegible] Gen. Hazen [illegible] so persistently and with [illegible] too strong to be [illegible] He insists that the region of country between the 100th meridian and the Sierra Nevada Mountains all the way from Mexico to the British Possessions is [illegible] for agricultural purposes, [illegible] made [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] turns to the [illegible] against [illegible] with fresh [illegible].

It hurts one [illegible] that [illegible] to [illegible] We have been in the habit [illegible] with [illegible] upon the [illegible] of the United States [illegible] their outflow future [illegible] Wisconsin [illegible] Missouri, Iowa [illegible] with [illegible] cities and covered with a network of railways. Not for a century to come, it was thought, would the [illegible] and [illegible] seeking a [illegible] for the [illegible] the West, and [illegible] homesteads [illegible] it was confidently [illegible] to our [illegible] the stream [illegible] Now we are [illegible] to [illegible] future [illegible] the vast area between the present picket line of settlement and the slopes of the Sierras—a region bought in [illegible] [illegible] the Mississippi [illegible] and the Atlantic, pretty much as it now exists. There will be, Gen. Hazen tells us, a few mining camps in the gorges of the mountains, a few mere pastoral colonies along the river valleys, and here and there a small agricultural settlement in localities where water can be had for irrigation, but that [illegible] the Mauvaises Terres [illegible] Dakota extend, it would [illegible] [illegible] on [illegible].

The fact that Gen. Hazen's [illegible] for the public [illegible] [illegible] who have traveled [illegible] [illegible] was probably [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] months [illegible] [illegible] Pullman [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] the region west of the 100th meridian is [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] country will soon [illegible] [illegible] West [illegible] [illegible] of population [illegible] [illegible] of the country [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Eastern [illegible] States can support [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the South [illegible] [illegible] great Appalachian [illegible] from the Catskills to Western Alabama is still a wilderness. [illegible] its lateral valleys are [illegible] like the [illegible] of the Swiss Alps it will [illegible] millions of people. West of the Alleghanies [illegible] for growth [illegible] [illegible] Take for example the State of Iowa with 50,000 square miles of [illegible] [illegible] the whole of [illegible] [illegible] of only [illegible] million [illegible] with less than four times as much territory supports 15,000,000 of people. The [illegible] prairies of Illinois, already gridironed with 7,000 miles of railway, will one day maintain in comfort twelve or fifteen millions of inhabitants. The rich Valley of the Mississippi is well able to support a teeming population. Why then should we lament it if the Great American [illegible] of the old school [illegible] is indeed a reality? So far as it concerns us and our descendants for many decades to come the existence of the Bad Lands may prove a help rather than a hindrance in working out our social, industrial and political problems.


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FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1876.


## Republican National Convention, 1876.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States will be held in the CITY OF CINCINNATI, on WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the conventions for the election of delegates the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that, for the promotion of these ends, the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, and support them as incorporated in the Constitution and the laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of National Unity in this Centennial Anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN, Chairman.
WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary,
Republican National Committee.
Washington, January 13, 1876.

## MR. BLAINE'S GREAT FINANCIAL SPEECH.

When Congress assembled the topic pressing most strongly upon the public mind was the condition of our currency, and the people anxiously awaited indications as to the course which would be pursued in reference thereto, by the two great political parties. Recognizing the importance of this subject and appreciating the intense anxiety with which the business interests of the country are awaiting the result of the contest between the advocates of sound finance and of rag money, Mr Blaine early notified the Speaker of his desire to address the House on the subject. The adjournments at the early part of the session and the occurrence of the Amnesty and Centennial debates, however, prevented an opportunity until yesterday, when he stated his views at length in Committee of the Whole. The full text of his powerful and graphic review of the various phases of our financial legislation, which we give on our first page to-day, will command the interest of all our readers, and will show that it has lost none of its timeliness and force by the brief delay.

Those opposition papers which have amused themselves by expressing doubt as to Mr. Blaine's views on the currency question, will find themselves disposed of in the first three lines of his speech; and if they will read and study the document throughout they will gain much useful information, as to the political bearings of the financial question. In contrast with the inflation projects and repudiation tendencies of the Democratic House, Mr. Blaine's unequivocating, distinct and vigorous declaration of the Republican policy of honest maintenance of the public faith and the restoration of our currency to the specie standard will ring out like a bugle-blast to the country, and arouse the intelligent masses to a clearer appreciation of the attitude of the two parties on this vital question.

A speech which will be so earnestly sought and so attentively read, needs no detailed summarizing at our hands; and, indeed, no condensed review could do justice to an address so pregnant with fact and logic and so free from empty verbiage or rhetorical embroidery. The speaker begins with a recognition of the evils of irredeemable currency, and of the fact that no full measure of prosperity can be looked for until this financial question is definitely adjusted. He then sketches with a master hand the origin of our paper money in the necessity of the Nation's struggle for life, and shows that the Democrats who are to-day clamoring for an unlimited issue of paper, when the only justification of its employment no longer exists, voted against it as unconstitutional when the salvation of the country demanded and depended upon its issue. He shows farther that while the Democrats opposed each necessity of increase of the legal tender money for carrying on the war, they actively or tacitly indorsed the pledge that the four hundred millions limit should never be exceeded—a pledge which they are now ready to violate by an unlimited increase of irredeemable currency. We commend the terse and faithful exposition of the record of the two parties on this subject to the careful perusal of our readers, as affording a most instructive basis for the judgment of political action upon the finances. That record shows conclusively that to place the Democratic party in control of the Government would be to invite inflation, repudiation, bankruptcy and disgrace.

The discussion and exposure of the inflationist fallacies are presented with unusual clearness and force, such as cannot fail to reach the popular understanding. The review of the origin, functions and character of the national banking system, is thorough and conclusive, and the disastrous consequences that would follow its supercedure by a scheme that would leave the circulating medium to be changed and manipulated by successive party majorities in Congress, are plainly suggested. In this connection the Jacksonian Democrats are furnished a nut which they will find very hard to crack; it being shown that the present Democratic inflation theories are directly opposed to the doctrines of Old Hickory, while our present banking system comes nearer to his views than any other that has ever been established. The relations of the banks to the National finances and to the business interests of the country, could hardly be set forth more ably than in this speech by Mr. Blaine, and the suggestion of what is offered by the Democrats instead, is enough to make prudent men take alarm.

The sectional aspects of the financial question furnish an interesting and instructive topic, which the speaker employs to demonstrate the common interest of all in a return to a fixed standard of values. In this connection he refers to our own great interest of shipbuilding, which is a principal sufferer from the disadvantages imposed by our irredeemable currency. Representatives of that interest throughout New England will echo his declaration: "Give us the same basis of currency that our great competitors of the British Empire enjoy, and we will, within the lifetime of those now living, float a larger tonnage under the American flag than was ever enrolled by one nationality since the science of navigation has been known among men."

One of the most interesting portions of the speech is that devoted to showing our ability to return to and maintain a currency based on the recognized standard of gold and silver. The examples of the British Provinces and of our own State of California are cited in proof; and the significant fact is presented that the debts of the American people, National, State and Municipal, are not so large to-day in proportion to acquired property, as was the National debt alone in 1790, when our Fathers maintained the specie basis in spite of the difficulties surrounding them. The comparisons of our indebtedness and resources at various periods of our own history and with those of leading foreign countries will be found both interesting and instructive, and furnish strong support of Mr. Blaine's argument for a return to specie payment.

In discussing the present situation Mr. Blaine strikes at the root of the matter by declaring that what is needed is a policy that will increase the value of the greenback. The mistake in repealing the redemption clause of the legal tender act is referred to and the speaker thinks that we have thought too much about raising the price of our bonds while neglecting to provide measures for bringing our legal tenders to par with coin. To accomplish this latter result is what Mr. Blaine regards as the present, imperative duty of Congress. The concluding words of this powerful speech so impressively and comprehensively declare its purpose and the duty of returning to the currency standard of the world, that we close our remarks by quoting Mr. Blaine:

"In any event, Mr. Chairman, whatever we may do, or whatever we may leave undone on this whole financial question, let us not delude ourselves with the belief that we can escape the specie standard. It rules us to-day, and has ruled us throughout the whole legal tender period, just as absolutely as though we were paying and receiving coin daily. Our work, our fabrics, our commodities, are all measured by it, and so long as we cling to irredeemable paper we have all the burdens and disadvantages of the gold standard with none of its aids and gains and profits. "The thing which hath been is that which shall be." The great Law Giver of antiquity records in the very opening chapters of Genesis that "the gold of the land of Havilah is good." And with another precious metal it has maintained its rank to this day. No nation has ever yet succeeded in establishing any other standard of value; no nation has ever made the experiment except at great cost and sorrow, and the advocates of irredeemable money, to-day, are but asking us to travel the worn and weary road, travelled so many times before—a road that has always ended in disaster, and often in disgrace."

### POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

There is a suspicion abroad that Jeff. Davis, if he has not kicked over the Democratic apple-cart, has jarred the concern terribly.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It appears that there is no foundation for the story that a biography of Mr. Blaine is in preparation. He is writing his own life daily before the people by zealously attending to his duties.—*Boston Journal.*

Ex-Gov. Noyes believes that the Ohio delegation will go solid for Hayes in the Republican National Convention, and he thinks that State and Indiana will have influence on the basis of their earlier elections. He calculates that the New England States will declare for Blaine as one man.

The monument to dead Confederates recently erected at Woodstock, Virginia, by the Ladies' Memorial Association, has this inscription:

"They died in the defence of the rights of the South, in the war between the States, from 1861 to 1865. The soldier died for his country. Success is not patriotism, defeat is not rebellion."

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* appeals to the President to pardon and discharge from prison the fifty-odd Southerners who "now languish in the dungeons of Albany, suffering unjust penalties created by unconstitutional laws." It says further that "these poor Ku-Klux prisoners are dying by slow torture, and while mercy pleads for it, justice demands their release and restoration to society and their families."

Judge Christiancy, who succeeded Mr. Chandler as Senator from Michigan last year, was married Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock to Miss Lillie Lugenbeel, of Washington. The Judge is sixty-four years of age, a widower and the father of six children. The bride is nineteen years old, rather small, very handsome, and a blonde. The happy pair first met about six weeks since, at the house where they have since been boarders. She was then employed in the printing division of the Treasury Department, but resigned about ten days since, after her engagement to the Senator.

Like a Christian man, Mr. Jefferson Davis returns good for evil. Mr. Blaine having tried to fasten on him the responsibility for the atrocities at Andersonville, he does all in his power toward making Mr. Blaine the next President of the United States. Mr. Davis has always had the happy faculty of being more dangerous to his friends than to his enemies, and advancing age does not seem to impair it. What he says in his own defence against the charge of cold-blooded inhumanity is interesting, if any evidence is produced in confirmation, we of the North owe it to ourselves to give that evidence a patient and candid examination. But Mr. Davis' views on general constitutional and political questions have ceased to interest. They are now merely the impertinent gibbering of a restless ghost.—*Springfield Republican.*

TROUBLE IN CAMP. The Democrats were a good deal surprised and confounded on Tuesday, in the debate on cutting down consular and diplomatic expenses, to observe that the strongest argument made against the reduction and the severest arraignment of the Democratic policy of forced economy was to be made by a Democrat. This was done by Abram S. Hewitt of New York, a son-in-law of Peter Cooper. He spoke as the representative of a great commercial city, and in the name of American commerce protested against the bill. He showed that the consolidation and reduction proposed by the committee would seriously cripple our commerce. In particular, he proved that the bill would destroy our commerce with the Black Sea and seriously injure it in China, Japan and the South American States.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS. The House Committee on War Claims finds about 600 Southern cases on its docket, a large proportion of which have been cut down or altogether rejected by the Southern Claims Commissions. Many of the claimants are on hand urging speedy action, and the committee is badly perplexed as to what shall be done.

CORRECTION. A verbal error in the printing of Mr. Blaine's financial speech was not discovered until a part of the edition had been struck off, and the readers of those copies will please correct by substituting the word "remove" in place of the word "restore" in the paragraph next to the last.

"Some months ago, John D. Lewis, a rich merchant of New York, whose early history had been carefully concealed, was killed in Central Park by a fall from a carriage, leaving a will which disposed of his large property. The contest over the will has brought out the fact that Lewis was a negro, and that his next of kin are a brother and sister born in slavery, but now living in humble circumstances in Canada, whither they took refuge when escaping from bondage. They will probably secure the property."

STAR CHAMBER INVESTIGATIONS. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* writes:

"There is very general complaint at the policy pursued by the Democrats in the House in conducting all their investigations with closed doors. In all there are about 15 investigating committees at work, with their drag nets thrown in every direction; but they are so afraid the public will know how weak their cases are, that they refuse to sit with open doors, or to allow the members of the press to be present. Heretofore, under a Republican House, the doors have always been thrown open to the reporters, and the success achieved by the several investigating committees in the last Congress was due, in a great degree, to the assistance rendered and suggestions made by the representatives of the press, while the investigations were in progress. If a majority of the investigations now being made prove barren of results, the Democrats have only to thank themselves that it is so. By sitting with closed doors they only expose their own weakness. Throw open the doors, and the country will know conclusively within forty-eight hours whether anything is to come from any of these investigations. The Democrats of the last Congress were the loudest in their demands for open investigations, but not a member on that side of the House has opened his mouth this session in favor of such a course. Let this fact be borne in mind."


## Special Notices.

**ST. ANDREW'S LODGE.**
*FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 11.*
There will be a Special Meeting of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 83, F. and A. M., FRIDAY EVENING, at Masonic Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Brethren are invited to attend.

**OYSTERS.**
**MAJ. BICKFORD**
Continues to sell the choicest of Oysters, and has them coming every morning, raw and fresh. Choice Oysters, Extra Oysters, and Double Extra Large Oysters, and Oysters what are Oysters, and the best is in eating the Oysters. Better call in and try them, at
feb11 OYSTER DEPOT.

**MUSIC HALL.**
SOCIABLE THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING
Present tickets at the door. Per Order.
feb11 1t

**Penobscot Quartette**
Can be engaged to furnish Music for Public and Private Entertainments and funeral occasions, at reasonable rates.
For terms apply to J. M. SULLIVAN, 31 Main St.
feb11 1m codtw

**UNIVERSALIST SOCIABLE.**
The SECOND of the series on
Monday Evening, February 14th,
AT MUSIC HALL.
Fruit, Dancing, &c.
Tickets—Gents 50 cents, Ladies 25, can be obtained at the door and of the Managers:
E. E. SMALL, VICTOR BRETT,
CLARENCE L. DAKIN, GEORGE L. DURHAM,
WALTER PARKHURST, E. M. LITTLEFIELD,
FREELAND JONES, M. G. TRASK,
C. H. COLLAMORE, A. E. POTT.
feb11 1w

**PIANO TUNING**
Promptly attended to by THEODORE WICHTENDAHL.
Orders may be left with JACOB STERN & CO., 52 Main street.
feb3 6m

**UNDOUBTEDLY**
The largest,
The choicest and
The cheapest line
of
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES
can now be found
at
JACOB STERN & CO'S,
52 Main St.
feb5

**DISEASES CURED**
BY THE
LAYING ON OF HANDS,
when all other means have failed.
Office removed to 28 Circular Block, West Market Square.
**E. A. FORD, Magnetic Physician.**
Residence, Cottageville, Ohio st., Bangor, Me. Office hours from 3 to 5 P. M. Medicine given if required.
Jn21 3m*

**TEMPERANCE SALOON.**
Messrs. D. H. REED and W. A. JOHNSON have the pleasure to announce that they have purchased the SALOON on Central street, near Nombega Hall, of Mr. Charles H. Buswell, which they will conduct on strictly TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES. No intoxicating liquors of any description will be kept or sold in the premises. We will furnish our patrons with nice OYSTERS in any style they may desire. Also, all kinds of MEATS, POULTRY AND PASTRY.
Meals served at all hours during the day and evening. A choice line of Cigars, Fruits and Confectionery constantly on hand. Please give us a call at the REFORM SALOON.
Ladies will find our Saloon a pleasant and quiet place of resort and will receive prompt and polite attention.
Jan31 1m*

**THE PRESS**
And the public have freely conceded to
**FRASER**
the credit of being the best CATERER in Maine. If they had said he was also the best Confectioner, they would have stated it just as it is. He is the only manufacturer of
**French Confectionery**
in Maine, and makes a large variety of Pure Confectionery and Cakes every day, from the most costly to the cheapest. Also good Room and good Lunches. Come and see for yourselves at
HAMMOND STREET.
Jan20 6m tf

**POEMS by DAVID BARKER.**
The above work will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, post paid, [illegible]
Price—Bound in Cloth, [illegible]
Address, LEWIS A. [illegible]
feb1 1m

**Lumbermen & River Drivers!**
I have a large stock and am manufacturing Scull Oars, Batteau [illegible], and Shaved Cant Dog Stocks, Maple Poles and Setting Poles [illegible], which I am selling as low as elsewhere. I also have on hand Stocks, suitable for Mills, that [illegible] per hundred. All orders promptly [illegible]
[illegible]
Oldtown, Me., Feb. 5, 1876.

**WE GUARANTEE**
THE BEST
**Pianos, Organs and Melodeons,**
in the market at lower prices and on easier terms than can be bought of any other parties. Purchasers should have these facts before buying, as it is too late to compare prices after you buy.
PATTEN & WHEELDEN,
Main Street, Bangor, Maine.
Bangor, Feb. 11, 1876.

**NOTICE**
The subscriber can be found at
T. HERSEY'S, Pickering Block,
Where he would be pleased to see his old customers, who can be fitted, or have made to order, any kind of a
Ladies' Misses' or Child's
BOOT OR SHOE!
French Kid made to measure, price $5 00
American Kid " 5 00
Grain, straight Goat and Serge, Button or Lace, White Kid and fancy colors, made to order. Machine or hand work as preferred.
A. LESLEY.
dec25 6m

**MRS. DAME**
Will receive Piano-forte pupils at her residence, No. 12 Division St.
Feb 1, 1876 1m

**D. W. MAXFIELD, DENTIST.**
Office No. 2 1-2 Strickland's Block, *Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor, Maine.*
Ether administered when desired, and all work warranted.
oct11

**CITY OF BANGOR BONDS**
FOR SALE AT
FARMERS NATIONAL BANK.
feb3 tf

**COAT AND PANT MAKERS**
WANTED AT
McCANN & LARKIN'S,
No. 1 Kenduskeag Block.
feb2 tf

**WATER WORKS.**
The Water Board are prepared to connect SERVICE pipes, and persons desirous of taking water into their premises can have the pipes attached THIS FALL if they desire, by making application to the Water Board.
Per order, GEO. STETSON, Chairman.
Oct 1 (Com copy)

**New Era in Cookery.**
The great and long felt want of housekeepers for suitable cooking vessels is at last supplied by PATENT GRANITE IRON WARE, acknowledged at sight to be without a rival in the kitchen. It is light, easily cleaned, handsome, wholesome, and handy. It will neither corrode nor poison, like copperware, crack, like cast iron or earthenware, or crackle and flake off, like porcelain lined ware. Every piece warranted. Beware of imitations, as every piece is stamped, "Granite Ironware," on the bottom. A good line will be found for sale wholesale and retail by
WOOD, BISHOP & CO.
dec10 Sole Agents for Bangor

**LEA & PERRINS'**
*Is the only GENUINE*
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

**TEMPERANCE IN MAINE.**
**BYRON KIMBALL, of Bangor,**
Will speak upon the subject of Temperance in the State of Maine, as follows:
Ellsworth, Feb. 12th, Calais, Feb 15th, Belfast, Feb. 19th, Rockland, Feb 21st, Wiscasset, Feb 25th, Bath, Feb 26th, Portland, March 1st, Alfred, March 3d, Paris, March 6th, Augusta, March 9th, Farmington, March 11th, Auburn, March 14th, Skowhegan, March 17th, Dover March 21st, Houlton, March 24th, Bangor, March 26th.
fe07 cod3w

**COAL! 1876. COAL!**
I have on hand a large stock of the best quality of COAL, including
Old Company Lehigh, Shamokin and Franklin,
which I will sell at lowest prices.
T. G. STICKNEY,
Kenduskeag Block.
Jan3

**COAL OFFICES.**
Up-town Office, No. 9 Kenduskeag Bridge,
Next door to S. D. Jones & Son.
Down-town Office and Sheds, No. 114 Broad Street.
All kinds of the very best varieties of
COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
C. A. BABCOCK & SON.
dec15 MWF

**DENTAL CARD.**
DR. J. F. BABCOCK desires to say to that class of sufferers who are afflicted with aching teeth that in almost every instance, the pain can be instantly relieved, and that with from three to five further *painless* treatments the tooth may be filled and permanently restored to health. In support of his assertion Dr. B. would say that in *no single instance* has he ever failed to save every aching tooth which he has *attempted* to save, and during the past four years there have been by actual count *six hundred and thirty* of them. However, defective teeth should never be neglected until they ache, but upon the first appearance of decay they should at once be properly, and so permanently, filled, with some suitable material—absolutely pure gold being pre eminently the best. Since 1871, Dr. Babcock has placed in such teeth more than three thousand gold fillings, and it is with much pride that he makes the statement that, to the best of his knowledge, but three fillings only out of that large number have proved defective.
Office—No. 2, KENDUSKEAG BLOCK.
Nov 29. tf

**VICTOR BRETT,**
**Attorney and Counselor at Law,**
BANGOR, - - - Maine.
Office No. 4 Larrabee's Block, Wood's Corner West Market Square. (Up Stairs)
oct15,75 tf

**$500 REWARD.**
The above reward will be paid to any person furnishing information which shall procure the conviction of any one guilty of setting an incendiary fire during the present municipal year.
F. M. LAUGHTON, Mayor.
June12 tf

**MADEMOISELLE BOURDON,**
TEACHER of FRENCH,
No. 74 Main St.
Residence No. 1 George St.
Jan1 tf

**Gents' Toilet Slippers,**
Made to Order and a good fit warranted. Also, Repairing in the neatest manner.
T. HERSEY'S,
Main St, Bangor.
nov16

**A Rare Opportunity**
For a young man to engage in business. Store in best repair, business of five years standing, in one of the best locations in the city. Business is clean and neat and expenses of running small. Trade all cash and good profits. Can satisfy purchaser as to reasons of selling.
Address P. O. Box 1688, Bangor, Maine.
jan24

**City of Bangor.**
The Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Accounts and Claims, will be in session at the Aldermen's Room, on the MONDAY preceding the FIRST TUESDAY of each month during the present municipal year, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Claims against the City, not presented as above, will not be acted upon until the succeeding month.
JOSEPH C. WHITE, Chairman.
All claims passed at the regular meetings of the City Council, for payment of which orders are signed by the Mayor, will be paid on and after the following THURSDAY.
JOHN L. CROSBY, Treasurer.
In order to insure the prompt payment of bills against the Pauper Department, they should be left at the store of the undersigned, No. 5 State street, on or before FRIDAY MORNING next preceding the FIRST TUESDAY of every month.
Per order. J. BURBANK, Secy,
Overseers of the Poor.
Bangor, March 26, 1875.

**HAMBURGS!**
**HAMBURGS!**
I. W. COOMBS.
jau20 Tu&S


*MARRIED.*

In Bucksport, Feb. 10, by Rev. William Forsyth, Mr. William B. Lawson, and Miss Phebe A. Spofford, both of Bucksport.


**NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS**
WANTED, AT THE BEST PRICES, BY
R. H. FOOTE,
Member of Stock Exchange,
70 Broadway and 15 New Street, New York.
feb1

**For Rent.**
If called for within a few days, 2 Nice small tenements cheap on Birchard Pine street. Inquire of H. B. DUNBAR, 155 Pine St. or 9 State St.
feb3 1w

Whereas my wife, Josephine Clukey, having left my bed and board, notice is hereby given that I shall pay no bills of her contracting after this date, and I forbid all persons trusting her on my account. GEORGE CLUKEY.
Veazie, Feb. 10, 1876. c13w*

**LOWNEY & BAKER,**
**MERCHANT TAILORS,**
And Dealers in
Fine Woolens.
Fine Shirts made to order.
*Chambers, 3 and 4 Kenduskeag Block,*
BANGOR, MAINE.
WALTER M. LOWNEY. J. S. BAKER.
feb10 1m

**Breakfast Bacon,**
CINCINNATI SUGAR CURED HAMS
*And English Dun Fish.*
THOMPSON & KELLOGG,
22 and 24 Central St.
feb10

**New Crop Molasses!**
We have some NEW CROP Cienfuegos Molasses which we shall be pleased show the trade.
BRAGG & WESCOTT,
No 31 Broad Street, and 15 Pickering Square.
feb10 2w

**Clairvoyant Physician.**
MRS. JAMES GOULD will be pleased to attend to all who desire services, at her residence, No. 9 Union St., corner Third.
feb5 1m*

**REMOVED.**
DOLE & WILLIAMS,
(Successors to T. T. CATES,)
To No. 7 State Street,
Where they have constantly on hand all kinds of Gas Fixtures and are prepared to do all kinds of work in the Gas Fitting line. Those desiring to pipe their dwellings for water will be sure of good work and fair prices when dealing with this firm. Call and examine stock and get prices for work at
No. 7 State Street.
feb10

**$9,000 WANTED,**
at 8 per cent interest, on desirable, productive real estate, eligibly situated in the heart of Bangor,
AT CHAMBERLAIN'S.
February 10, 1876. d1w

**$1600 FARM in Bangor FOR SALE.**
35 acres, cuts 20 tons of hay, [illegible] from Post office. One-fourth [illegible] on mortgage.
AT CHAMBERLAIN'S.
February 10, 1876. d1w

"Truth is Mighty and will Prevail."
**SWORN STATEMENT**
—OF A—
**Boston Police Officer.**
H. R. STEVENS.
Dear Sir—From exposure I took [illegible] years ago with Rheumatic Fever, [illegible] suffered about four months. [illegible] from the fever, I found myself [illegible] in my side and constipation, [illegible] I consulted a physician [illegible] grew worse. Then [illegible] another was employed, [illegible] of Boston has taken my case. On consultation between several physicians, they concluded [illegible] and general debility [illegible] and an inhaler [illegible] through the [illegible] I took from 75 to [illegible] [illegible]
but for a long time I refused, having been discouraged from taking [illegible] without any benefit, however, after [illegible] sion, I concluded to try it, and one bottle I could eat and hold beefsteak, a thing I had not been [able to do] for years. Indeed, I obtained more relief from the first bottle of Vegetine than all other medicines which I had taken [illegible] proving, and kept on using the [illegible] was perfectly cured and able to eat and digest my food, sleep well [illegible] am now 6 pounds heavier than [illegible] in my life, and am, as I think, a [illegible] tion of the prophecies of the most talent of New England, for with [illegible] they could not see [illegible] as that simple vegetable medicine [illegible] to which I am indebted for health [illegible]
EUGENE E. [illegible]
367 Athens st., [illegible]
SUFFOLK, ss., BOSTON, Mass. [illegible] Then personally appeared the [illegible] gene E. Sullivan, and made oath [illegible] statement is true, before me,
HOSEA [illegible]
Justice [illegible]

*FURTHER PROOF.*
**FACTS WILL TELL.**
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.
Dear Sir: Allow me to say a [illegible] Vegetine. During the past year [illegible] from a complication of diseases [illegible] from the 3d of November until [illegible] following June, and on an average [illegible] two hours a week. I had eight [physi]cians in the state, but got no [illegible] grew worse. They agreed that I [illegible] phthisis, pyaemia and kidney com[plaint] [illegible] never be any better. I was reduced [illegible] pounds, which is much, for I am [illegible] In June, finding I was failing [illegible] ment of the physicians, I comm[enced] Vegetine through the earnest per[suasion] [illegible] and I am happy to state, with go[illegible] gained ten pounds in weight [illegible] walk half a mile, and ride six [illegible] I am greatly encouraged and [illegible] ing the Vegetine I can get it [illegible] but for the truth of this statement [illegible] man in Goffstown or vicinity.
Yours, very thankfully, A. [illegible]
Aug. 1, 1875.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
feb9 1wa

**DISSOLUTION.**
The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Bradford, Berry [illegible] is dissolved by the withdrawal of [illegible] from the firm.
Messrs. Berry & Smith, who [continue the] business, will pay all debts against [illegible] and are authorized to collect [illegible] them.
LEM[illegible] BENJAMIN [illegible] ELIS [illegible]
Bangor, Jan'y 24, 1876.

**For the Holidays!**
An extensive assortment of Fresh [illegible] Backgammon Boards and Writing Desks [illegible] line of Bibles, and choice Books [illegible]
CHAS. HIGHT,
No. 8 Smith's Block.
dec14

**CASSIDY'S CANT DOG**
I have now on hand at my shop on
STEAMBOAT WHARF, IN BANGOR,
a large stock of those
**Superior Cant Dogs.**
which are offered to the trade and at retail at reasonable rates.
The following endorsement is from our well known lumbermen.
BANGOR, February, 1875.
The undersigned have been familiar with the use of Cassidy's Cant Dog to a greater or less extent for the last four years, and we unhesitatingly commend it to all lumbermen and river drivers as the best in use.
JOHN ROSS, PALMER & JOHNSON,
A. W. DAGGETT, CONNERS BROTHERS,
JOHN McNEIL, CHARLES HATHORN,
J. THISSELL, JAMES SMART,
C. L. JORDAN, S. F. HODGDON,
W. A. JOHNSTON, EBEN THISSELL,
MILES PATTERSON, HENRY DAVIS,
HOLYOKE LUMBER CO. M. P. WADLEIGH.
—ALSO—
DRIVING CORKS, PICKS AND SETTING POLES,
and everything necessary to complete a perfect outfit for log driving.
Address, T. F. CASSIDY,
fe010 4w Front St., Bangor, Me.

**BEAR IN MIND THIS!**
SAMUEL B. STONE & CO.
Are selling
DRY GOODS
—AT—
Greatly Reduced Prices!
Now is the time to get what you want while they are selling
CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!
No. 5 Main St., Bangor.
feb

**MORTGAGEE'S SALE!**
The Stock of
DRY GOODS
In Store No. 15 West Market Square will be closed out
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Sale to commence Monday, Feb. 7.
By Order of Mortgagees.
Bangor, February 5, 1876

**NOTICE.**
Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has returned to his old Store, No. 8 STATE St., where he will be glad to close out his stock, saved from late fire, at half price.
Call in and look at some good trades.
T. D. CHAMBERLAIN.
1w

**NOTICE.**
[Mee]ting of the Mattawamkeag Log [illegible] will be holden at the counting [room of] Stockwell & Co., No. 10 Exchange [street,] MONDAY, February 28th, at 10 [o'clock fore]noon, for the purpose of choosing [officers of said] corporation for the year eighteen hundred seventy-six, and to attend to any [business le]gally coming before said meeting. [illegible] at this meeting will receive [proposals for driving] the logs which are designed to be [illegible] All bids may be rejected by the [illegible] decide to drive the same by the [illegible] uppermost of the logs to be [illegible] of the jam resting on the Geller [illegible]
CHAS. D. BRYANT, Clerk.

**P. L. D. CO.**
[illegible] of the Penobscot Log Driving [Company will] receive sealed proposals at the office [of said] Company, in Bangor, until the [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon, for driving [the] West branch of the Penobscot [illegible] Penobscot Boom, the next driving [season.]
[Per order] of the Directors,
ABRAM MOOR, Clerk.
[Febru]ary 9th, 1876.

**NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.**
McCANN & LARKIN
[illegible] Copartnership to carry on the [busi]ness in all its branches. You will [find]
A Fine Line of Goods
AT NO. 1 KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE,
[a]nd to manufacture Custom Work, [illegible] made in our store we warrant [illegible] as good style as any store in Boston.
[Particular] attention paid to cutting for [illegible]
[illegible] assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
—AND—
Furnishing Goods,
[illegible] as low as any House in Maine.
[illegible] IN, formerly with Wheelwright, will have exclusive charge of the [illegible] ent.

**CANT DOGS!**
THE GENUINE PEAVEY CANT DOGS
[On] hand and made to order by the
BANGOR EDGE TOOL CO.,
Washington Street,
[Near the] E. & N. A. R. R. Depot.
[illegible] C. A. PEAVEY.

**NOTICE.**
[The partnership] heretofore existing between I. E. [Leighton and] A. Crocker is this day dissolved. [The business of] the concern will be settled by the [illegible] attorney. I. E. LEIGHTON.
Persons indebted to said Company [are requested to] make immediate payment with [illegible] Persons having demands will [present them for] settlement. I. E. L.
[illegible] 7, 1876. 1w*

**FOR SALE!**
**FOR THIRTY DAYS**
**GOODS AT COST!**
[illegible], Stock, Tools and Fixtures for Sale.
[illegible] for business in this city. [illegible] 1851, or call at
No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge.
DANIEL WHITE.
Jan5

**EVEN LO, THE POOR INDIAN,**
[illegible] wigwams. Therefore I would say to [illegible] the rest of the people, whose eye this [illegible] that the subscriber can make or repair any [illegible] Gold Jewelry to order, they wish, [in] a nice manner. (Engraving also.)
F. BEN STEVENS,
14 Hammond St., opp. Court House.
Jan26

**NICHOLS & WITHAM,**
AGENTS,
THE LATEST NOVELTY.
**CENTENNIAL TIDY BUTTON,**
USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL.
DURABLE, CHEAP, UNIQUE!
NICHOLS & WITHAM,
Agents,
23 MAIN STREET.
Jan14

**J. T. RINES & CO.**
Are Selling a Large Lot of
**HOSIERY**
At About Half Price.
Jan 8.

**HAIR SWITCHES! HAIR SWITCHES!**
Some Great Bargains from a Bankrupt stock at one half price, including some Fine First Switches. Hair Work done to order. Except Switches made from Combings. Bring your Hair to
C. W. COFFIN'S, 19 Main Street.
Jan3

**HAMBURGS! HAMBURGS!!**
Just Received, at
No. 40 MAIN STREET.
G. W. STEVENS.
Bangor, February 5, 1876.

**WATER PIPES & PLUMBING.**
We are prepared to do at short notice, PLUMBING in all its varieties [illegible], including piping of public and private buildings, putting up of Bath Rooms, &c. &c., and have constantly on hand a large assortment of all kinds of
PLUMBERS' MATERIAL.
We shall be happy to serve any party, or parties, who think of introducing water.
*Particular Attention paid to Tin Roofing and Jobbing.*
*Rubber Hose, Hose Pipes and Fittings always on hand.*
GETCHELL, LEIGHTON & CO.,
20 CENTRAL STREET.
Jan15 eod

**THREE WEEKS SALE**
—OF A—
**BANKRUPT STOCK**
—OF—
DRY GOODS
—AT A—
Great Sacrifice,
—AT—
NO. 11 MAIN STREET.
JOSSELYN BROS.
feb1 2w

**FOR SALE.**
The good centerboard schr. J. S. Lane,—capacity 90 M.—drawn 8 ft. now lying at Bucksport. Inquire of [illegible] KENDALL, Brewer, Me.
Jan13 3m*

**LOST.**
An Ear Ring on Main street, between Cross and May. The finder will be rewarded upon leaving the same at this office.
Jan12

**Wanted.**
Gentlemen boarders, or gentlemen with their wives for several pleasant rooms, at MRS. STEVENS', Park Street.
feb5

**Girl Wanted.**
A good Capable Cook to do general house work. Inquire at 15 French Street.
feb5 1w*

**BANGOR CITY BONDS.**
FOR SALE BY
**BOWLER & MERRILL,**
BANKERS,
No. 7 Kenduskeag Block.
"CALLED" GOVERNMENT BONDS, and all other marketable securities taken in exchange for them, or bought for CASH, at current rates.
Dominion Currency, Gold, Silver, and Coupons, Bought and Sold.
Small Safes for Rent, in the
BANGOR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,
And Trunks and Packages stored therein, at moderate rates. Private office for use of Depositors.
*Business Notes Discounted.*
dec8

**Slate Quarry Machinery,**
Including Derricks, Friction Whimseys, Cutters, &c. Also, New and Second Hand Steam
**ENGINES & BOILERS,**
Gang, Single, Muley and Circular Saw Mills, Parallel Gang Edgers, Lath, Shingle, Clapboard and Sapping Machines, Water Wheels, Bark Mills, and Tannery Machinery, manufactured and for sale by
HINCKLEY AND EGERY IRON COMPANY,
Oak St. Bangor, Me.

**LUMBERMEN, TAKE NOTICE.**
1800 pair Indian Moose Moccasins—the largest and best lot in the country. Also the
Oil Tan Moccasins,
—AND—
Lumbermen's Boots,
At T. HERSEY'S,
nov11 Pickering Block, Main St.

**Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry.**
Large assortment of Goods especially selected for the
HOLIDAYS,
—AT—
BERNHARD POL'S,
28 Main Street, Bangor.
dec16

**E. H. FOGG,**
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
AMERICAN SHEAR CO'S
POCKET KNIVES,
For Bangor and vicinity.
These Knives are warranted to be equal to any of Foreign manufacture. A large and varied stock constantly on hand at
47 West Market Square.
Bangor, Dec 25, 1875.

**BANKRUPT STOCK**
—OF—
**TEAS**
For Sale at less than the cost of importation, at
Tea White's Coffee Store.
We have just received a consignment of a bankrupt stock of Tea from a wholesale Grocery House in Boston, with orders to close it out as soon as possible, regardless of cost, and they have authorized us to sell
3 Pounds for $1.00.
These Teas are warranted sound. If they do not give satisfaction they can be returned and the money will be refunded.
feb5 TEA WHITE.

**TO OLD SMOKERS!**
TEA WHITE
Has a small lot of Old fashioned
PRINCIPE CIGARS
Made from *Pure Havana Tobacco*
Old smokers will appreciate these Cigars. Are the BEST WAY WEST 5 CENT CIGAR in the world. So say all that have tried them. At
TEA WHITE'S COFFEE STORE.
feb2

**BARGAINS**
—FOR—
**THIRTY DAYS.**
Ladies' Kid Fox Button Boots,
Ladies' D. S. Serge Button Boots,
Ladies' D. S. Goat Button Boots, 2.00
Ladies' D. S. Serge Polish Boots,
Ladies' D. S. Fox Polish Boots,
Ladies' D. S. Serge Congress Boots,
Ladies' Serge Slippers, Flannel lined,
Ladies' German Slippers,
Ladies' Kid Slippers, Heels,
Misses' Goat Button Boots,
Misses' American Kid Button Boots,
Misses' Grain Polish Boots,
Misses' Fox Polish Boots,
Misses' Kid Slippers,
Child's Grain Polish Boots,
Child's Copper Tip Boots,
Child's High Goat Polish Boots,
Gent's Slippers,
Men's Winter Caps,
Boys' Winter Caps,
Men's Fur Hats,

A LOT OF MUNSON
**Oil Goat BUTTON BOOTS,**
For Ladies and Misses, marked down to $2.50. A Great Trade. A lot of
CALF BOOTS AND SHOES, Cheap.
A lot of Men's Boys' and Youths' THICK BOOTS, Cheap.
A lot of FRENCH KID BUTTON BOOTS, marked down to $5.00.
We have reduced the price on the Munson French Kid Button Boots. But away with [high] priced Boots, when you can buy the Broadway Imitation French Kid Button for only $3.50, and the Ladies are purchasing them. They pronounce them to fit, wear and look as well as the high priced goods. New pairs are given when proven poor.
GO TO
**CURTIS'**
And you will find just what you want both in the article and price.
NO. 2 STRICKLAND'S BLOCK,
KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE.
Bangor, Feb. 4, 1876.


# Whig and Co[urier.]

FRIDAY, FEB 11, [1876.]

## BY TELEGRA[PH.]

### MAINE NE[WS.]

THE STATE CAPI[TAL.]

A busy day in both branches [illegible] out the State College [illegible] reduced [illegible] The Reform [illegible] propriation Portland [illegible] another Hospita[l] [illegible]

A new interest project [illegible] Bills—Plymouth Represe[ntative] [illegible] The Centennial approp[riation] [illegible] The "Great Goliath" [illegible] what he knows abou[t] [illegible] Sale of State Lan[ds] [illegible]

[illegible]


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Whig and Courier.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1876.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## MAINE NEWS.

### THE STATE CAPITAL.

A busy day in both branches—Starving out the State College—The State tax reduced—The Reform School appropriation—Portland wants another Hospital.

A new interest project—Bangor Water Bills—Plymouth Representative—The Centennial appropriation—The Great Go [illegible] to tell what he knows about the Sale of State Lands.

AUGUSTA, Feb 10. The principal doings of the Legislature to-day may be disposed of as found below. An immense deal of business was transacted, a large number of matters calling for appropriations of land and money were tabled in the Senate, while several committees made their final reports.

An order of inquiry was referred relating to repealing the Free High School law.

The House tabled the bill relating to the taxation of dogs and the bill restricting dividends of savings banks to five per cent per annum, both of which were on their passage to be engrossed.

**The Agricultural College Appropriation**

The State College of Agriculture resolve is again taken up in the Senate when Mr Wheelwright moved to strike out $23,000 and insert $12,000, which he said he [illegible] the interest of the friends of the college.

Mr Haskell moved to insert $3,500, which was rejected by a vote of 15 to 16, the Penobscot Senators voting [illegible]. Mr Swasey then moved to amend Mr Wheelwright's amendment by inserting $9,000 with the understanding that the amount shall go for paying outstanding liabilities and for the expenses of the Board of Instruction. His amendment was adopted instead of Mr Wheelwright's, a vote of 18 to 10, the Penobscot Senators voting against it. The resolve as amended was then tabled at Mr Swasey's motion, so that he could perfect the bill in accordance with the conditions of his amendment.

**Adverse Legislation**

taken on propositions relating to the constitutionality of the law of 1875 relating to voting precincts on Hurricane Island, to submitting to the people an amendment of the constitution changing the time of State [illegible] to amend the law relative to the [illegible] of Registers of Deeds [illegible] and collection of highway taxes [illegible] incorporated places, validity of railroad [illegible] relating to clerk of County Commissioners, to divide the town of Montville and incorporate a new town, duties of County Commissioners, papers [illegible] relating to auctioneers, for a Supreme Court at Augusta, [illegible] of criminals concealment, and embezzlement of property of deceased persons, constitutional amendment for biennial elections and Legislatures, election of [illegible] County Commissioners, and [illegible] Academy, [illegible] court bill [illegible] charter of [illegible] Railroad.

**Ward 7 of Bangor**

The committee on gubernatorial votes made report relating to the vote of Ward 7 on the return of Bangor which makes the [illegible] vote of that city as follows: Connor 1,860, Roberts 1,800, Hill [illegible].

**State Tax**

In the House the order of the Ways and Means Committee to assess a tax of four mills on a dollar was [illegible]. Porter of Burlington thought the percentage could be reduced to 3½ per cent. Mr [illegible] inquired if there was any necessity for carrying so large a balance as $847,000 as appears in the Treasurer's report. Gen Shepherd explained by stating that if the [illegible] made appropriations for contingencies [illegible] mills would be required as they would aggregate some $100,000. If the appropriations did not [illegible] 3¼ or even 3½ per cent would be sufficient. Porter's amendment was adopted.

**Another Democratic Election Dodge**

A bill was reported which provides that in cities of over 3,000 voters [illegible] shall hold sessions for five days preceding any election for the correction of voting lists, and also remain in session on the day of election to correct errors.

**Armories**

A bill was reported limiting the rental of armories to $300 per annum and to the [illegible] below that sum.

**Administrators of Deceased Persons**

A bill was reported providing that the administrator of a deceased person shall, by direction of the Judge of Probate, carry out [illegible] contract made by the deceased [illegible] real estate.

**Insane Persons**

A bill was reported requiring a certificate of a physician's certificate to accompany all persons committed to the Insane Hospital.

**Marriages**

A bill was reported requiring that marriages shall be recorded by the 10th day of each month and return thereof for the preceding month to town clerks; also provides that the Governor may commission persons to solemnize marriage without advice of the council.

**Support of Debtors**

A bill was reported to amend the law so that a creditor shall pay a week's board in advance when he puts a debtor in jail.

**Collection of State Taxes.**

A bill was reported providing that taxes upon corporations may be recovered by action of debt in name of State.

**State Reform School.**

A resolve was reported appropriating $13,000 for the State Reform School.

**Another Interest Bill**

Senator Swasey presented a bill to regulate the rate of interest which was tabled to be printed. It provides a rate of 6 per cent, unless stipulated in writing, when it is not to exceed eight per cent. Also provides that in all judgements of court, the interest recoverable shall be the same as that specified in the contract. Also provides that in any action brought on any contract, whatever, on which there is directly or indirectly taken or received a rate of interest exceeding that established, the defendant may under the general issues prove such excessive interest, and it shall be deducted from the amount due.

**Various Matters.**

At the instance of Senator Peaks, of Penobscot, the Godfrey Falls Dam Company bill was given a passage.

The bill for the protection of moose, relating to the importation of their hides for manufacture, was indefinitely postponed by the Senate. When it reached the House it was tabled.

A bill was reported to incorporate the Maine General Homœopathic Hospital.

**The Bangor Water Bill**

went through the Senate, also the bill to amend the charter of the Bangor Water Company. Both of these bills passed as they came from the committee. In the House the former was assigned for to-morrow, while the latter was passed in concurrence.

Bills were reported to set off the town of Montville and annex the same to Liberty, to incorporate the towns of Kossuth, Haynesville and Waite.

**Finally Passed**

The following, having passed both branches, have been sent to the Governor for his approval:

An act additional to an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Bangor and Calais Shore Line Railroad Co.; an act to extend the time for the location and completion of the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad; an act to amend section 16 of chap 70 of the revised statutes relating to judicial courts; an act to amend sec 5 of chap 133 of the revised statutes relating to fugitives from justice; an act to authorize the sale of islands belonging to the State; an act relative to the erection of wharves and fish weirs in tide waters; an act to better protect the owners of fish weirs in Lubec; an act to legalize the doings of school district No 2 in Blaine; an act to incorporate the Maine State Temperance Campmeeting Association.

**Plymouth Representative**

The committee on elections will report to-morrow that the election of George H. Thayer as representative from the Plymouth district to fill a vacancy caused by death. They will report Mr Thayer, who is a Republican, as having received 202 out of 210 votes cast.

**An Erroneous Impression Corrected**

Some misunderstanding or wrong impression exists respecting the amendment offered in the Senate by Mr Swasey of Oxford relating to the Centennial appropriation. The friends of the bill who voted against the amendment were willing to limit the expenditures of the Commission to $10,000. But the amendment proposed that no further expenditures for any purpose whatever should be allowed. The opponents of the amendment desired that all other questions should be decided upon their own merit. Other questions were then before committees and courtesy to them required that they should be allowed to make their own reports. The Military Committee have since reported that an appropriation should be made for the militia to go to Philadelphia. The friends of Senator Wheelwright will thus see the propriety of his opposition to the proposed amendment.

**Dr Jordan to be called by the Land Scrip Investigation Committee**

The Land Scrip Investigating Committee to-night voted to summon Gov Coburn, Mayor Cony, Hon Hiram Ruggles, Dr Jordan and others to testify relative to the sale of the College land scrip on Monday evening next. The papers of [illegible] were carefully examined and found satisfactory.

**Matters in Committee**

The Commerce Committee have reported unfavorably on the bill for a State Harbor Commission; also in favor of a bridge across the mouth of Sullivan Bay.

The Education Committee made a majority report in favor of the Bridgton Normal School.

The State Prison Committee report an appropriation of $13,500 for that institution.

The Fisheries Committee will report a bill abolishing the office of Fish Commissioners.

**FROM BATH**

**Sailed—A Heavy Snow**

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS]

BATH, Feb 10. The new ship Palmyra (1351 tons), Preble master, sailed to-day for Baltimore to load with coal for San Francisco. The heaviest snow storm of the season prevailed here last night. About a foot has fallen.

**Terribly Crushed**

James Day, a young man about 21 years old, employed by the Arctic Ice Co, was badly jammed between two cars which he was attaching at the ice-house in Woolwich this afternoon. [illegible] of his ribs were broken and his recovery hardly possible.

**FROM BRUNSWICK**

**Third Day of the Sessions of the Board of Agriculture**

BRUNSWICK, Feb 10. At the Farmers' Convention this morning an essay was read by I. W. Ayer upon "The cost of fencing in Maine." He was followed by Samuel Wasson with a paper upon "The law of fences as it and [illegible] should be." Discussion of the subjects followed and the question of feed for cattle was also discussed at some length. The Convention closed this evening with a lecture by Prof Carmichael of Bowdoin College upon "Beet-root sugar and its production," showing that its manufacture in Maine is entirely practicable. The afternoon was devoted to reading of essays upon "The value of manure." General farming in Maine and Cooperation among farmers, and the discussion of these subjects.

**FROM PORTLAND**

**Lewis Sentenced to Two Years at Hard Labor**

PORTLAND, Feb 10. In the United States Court to-day, Judge Fox sentenced Geo H Lewis convicted of pension frauds to two years hard labor in Auburn jail. His accomplice, Randall, is also confined there.

**FROM EASTPORT**

**The Herring Fishery**

EASTPORT, Feb 10. The herring fishing during the past week has been very fair but the fish are of unusually small size and have left Grand Menan entirely. Vessels are paying sixty five cents for them now.

**FROM PORTLAND.**

**Vessel Reported Burned.**

PORTLAND, Feb 10. Capt Scott of the Steamship Phoenician, reports that in latitude 42° 20', longitude 59° 35, passed an American-built vessel, burned to the water's edge, pumps and pump-wheel standing, no name or mark to recognize her by, cotton laden.

**FROM ROCKLAND**

**Not the Man!**

ROCKLAND, Feb 10. Mr Wm A. Smith, of the local police, at Amherst, Mass, arrived here to-night and finds that the tramp Ryan is not the man wanted for the murder of Mr Dickinson, though the resemblance is very striking.

## DOMESTIC NEWS.

### NEW YORK CITY.

**A Letter from Clark Halliday to Bowen.**

NEW YORK, Feb 10. A letter from Clark Halliday to Henry C. Bowen says the grievance complained of by White is that he (Bowen) has sought by innuendos and sometimes by pregnant silence to make the public believe he was in possession of facts effecting the character of Beecher and the Committee, since Bowen's last letter, consider the grievance now exists in a more aggravated form. The committee consider the written answer of last Tuesday evening and call on Bowen to testify before them to-night, which if not done they will report to the church that Bowen is deemed the author of the calumnies published by him.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—First Session

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

**Senate**

Mr Howe of Wis, from the Joint Committee on Library reported back the petition of Rear Admiral Wilkes asking an investigation as to the reasons for stopping the publication of the results of the exploring expedition under his charge and refusing to make payments therefor. He asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. It was so ordered. It was ordered that the written report presented by the committee be printed.

Mr Cragin from the Naval Committee reported adversely on the petition of Commander William Gibson [illegible] to be restored to the active list. The committee was discharged.

The bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was passed by a vote of 35 yeas to 18 nays.

The consideration of the bill appropriating $1,500,000 to aid the Centennial Exposition was resumed and Mr Norwood of Ga spoke in opposition to it.

**House**

The morning hour having been dispensed with the House at 12.30 went into Committee of the Whole on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr Hale of Maine commenced his argument by showing the importance in the past history of the country of the maintenance of foreign missions particularly the mission to England during the rebellion [illegible] all history of the past [illegible] diplomacy as a thing not [illegible] which should be given up. He proceeded to criticise the speeches of Messrs Holman, Springer and Cox in ridicule of the State papers [illegible] to account for the presents made by Minister Baker to Turkish officials, which justified on the ground of custom, saying it had always been the [illegible] since the days of the Queen of Sheba for Oriental nations on exchange of treaties to exchange gifts. [illegible] the consideration of the consular part of the bill he said that one of the distinctive [illegible] that American Consul attended to in foreign parts was giving relief and protection to American seamen in distress in the foreign [illegible] the expurgated consulates in this bill were three [illegible] there had been expended in 1874 over $8,000 for relief of American seamen. If there had been no American consuls at those ports American seamen would have had no relief.

Mr Lynde of Miss replied to that part of his colleague's (Singleton's) speech in which he spoke of the South being so over-taxed and burdened by debts that for many it was impossible to obtain the common necessaries of life. He went on to show that the people of Mississippi were taxed only 9½ mills on the dollar of which only [illegible] mills went for general purposes and that they paid comparatively nothing for the support of the general government. In conclusion he appealed to his colleague to induce his party leaders to re-adopt and faithfully adhere to the grand old constitution and enforcement of the laws. (Applause.)

**Mr Blaine on the Finances**

Mr Blaine of Me then addressed the committee. Every seat in the House and galleries being occupied, and the closest attention being given to his remarks. [illegible] the country at great length he said that [illegible] back to confidence by the panic of 1873 was so great that many commodities and [illegible] specially many [illegible] below their nominal price and a [illegible] step in the direction of a sound redeemable currency imparting stability to our financial system and confidence to the people would, in the judgment of our merchants and manufacturers, be followed by a rise in price, by a quick and wide spread demand for labor and by a general renewal of trade and business throughout the country and beyond that would enter upon a new export trade of our fabrics such as we have not dreamed of. The time is ripe for it and it only remains for Congress to give to the country a steady currency [illegible] peop[illegible].

[*The full text of Mr Blaine's speech* [illegible] —ED.]

Although Mr Blaine spoke from printed notes yet his delivery was so fine his manner so impressive and the subject of his speech so important that there was not the slightest [illegible] attention [illegible] fested in it from the first to the last. On the contrary the hall and galleries became more crowded as he proceeded.

Mr Tarbox of Mass said Mr Blaine's speech attempted the vindication of the financial policy of the party which had ruled the country without let or hindrance since the flowers of peace blossomed over the country and was an attempt to [illegible] cachment of the political [illegible] that party which [illegible] power at all in the councils of the nation.

**The Consular Bill Resumed**

The consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation was resumed and Mr Randall defended the bill on behalf of the committee.

Mr Chittenden of N Y claimed to be as good an economist as any on the Democratic side but he believed it would be more honorable to abolish the missions to France, England, Russia and Germany than to degrade them. The salaries of those ministers had been fixed under the Democratic administration [illegible] $17,500 and certainly none would say that the cost of living had decreased since that time. He warned the gentlemen on the other side that if they expected to conciliate the American people by that kind of economy they were mistaken. Congress had been in session over two months which time the country has suffered a loss at the rate of $50,000,000 a year. What had congress done? It had stopped the building of a hospital at West Point, had taken [illegible] ration from 300 Cadets and had reduced the compensation of half a dozen professors. It had also introduced a tariff so radical as to be more complicated, vexatious and violent than any of the tariffs of the last 30 years.

A motion to continue the salaries of those ministers as at present was rejected and the salaries left in the bill at $11,000. The salaries of ministers to Spain, Mexico, Japan and China were fixed at $10,000, and to Italy $8,000.

Mr Banks urged that the mission to Greece be restored, but his motion was rejected.

The committee rose and at 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

**WASHINGTON**

**An Ineffective Amendment**

NEW YORK, Feb 10. A Washington despatch says it turns out that the amendment made in the House requiring the commission to pay back the centennial appropriation into the Treasury out of the profits is not effective because of the rights of the stockholders which are vested under the provisions of the original bill and cannot be disturbed hereafter.

**Cash in the Treasury**

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House to-day in response to a resolution of Jan 31st, a detailed statement showing the actual amount of cash on hand in the Treasury, the several depositories and mints. The amount is $100,778,043.

The Secretary says that as the legal tender notes received for the redemption of National bank notes do not belong to the United States, their amount is not any way embraced in the monthly debt statement of the Department. The amount of 5 per cent bonds sold up to October 2, 1875, in obedience to the resumption act, is interest included, $15,797,855,08.

**OBITUARY.**

**Death of Reverdy Johnson**

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10. Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished statesman and jurist, was found dead this evening at 8.15 o'clock in the grounds surrounding the Executive Mansion at Annapolis. Mr. Johnson was a guest of Governor Carroll and dined this afternoon with other gentlemen at the Executive Mansion.

**THE WEATHER.**

WAR DEP'T OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington D C, Feb 11 (1 A. M.)

*Probabilities.*

In the lower lake region, Middle States and New England, falling and low barometer, increasing southwest winds, generally warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, partly turning into snow in the northern portions of New York and New England, and followed during the day and evening in the two first districts by rising barometer, cold northwesterly winds and clearing weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for the New Jersey and New England coasts.

## THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

**Third Day of General Babcock's Case.**

**Testimony of Bassett and Everest**

ST LOUIS, Feb 10. In the trial of Babcock to-day the first witness was Wm J Bassett, a gauger, whose testimony, however, did not implicate Babcock. He was followed by Abijah M Everest who testified that he became the collector for the Ring in August, 1874, and continued to act as such until the seizure in May, 1875. [illegible] said Joyce once sent him to the Sub-Treasury with a package of a thousand dollars in small bills. He brought them back and Joyce put them in an envelope and told him to take them across the street and put them in the letter box. Witness said he did so. He was then asked if he had observed the letters. Before he could answer the defense interposed an objection, claiming that the prosecution were now trying to show that Babcock's name was on one of the letters and the evidence was not competent. A long argument ensued.

At the close of the discussion the letter was decided to be admissible evidence and the examination of Everest was continued. He stated that the two letters were directed "W. O. Avery, Washington, D. C." and "General O. E. Babcock, Washington, D. C." Each was sealed personally and had postage stamps. On cross-examination witness said he saw Joyce put a $500 bill in one envelope but was not positive which.

Henry F. [illegible] chief clerk and teller in the U. S. Sub-treasury of the city testified to having given two $500 bills for smaller ones.

Edward P. Frazer of the distilling firm [illegible] and Frazer then took the stand and for the fourth time repeated the history of the conspiracy and operation of his house during its existence. [illegible] brought out [illegible] direction [illegible] whatever relating to any way to General Babcock. Adjourned.

**INDIAN TERRITORY**

**A Heavy Batch of Sentences**

MUSKOGEE, I T, Feb 10. The United States District Court at Fort Smith, Ark, adjourned Saturday last. It was an unusual session. 86 persons were sentenced to the penitentiary at Little Rock for various terms [illegible] to be hanged the 21st of April.

**CONDENSED DESPATCHES**

The Montana Legislature passed a resolution granting $3,500,000 to aid the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Bismarck to [illegible] River [illegible] tributary of the Yellowstone.

John B. Baker, an English mill spinner at [illegible], Mass, was found dead yesterday morning beside his bed. He was 42 years old.

Robert Carney, principal of the [illegible] wood [illegible] Toler who [illegible] John Ryan [illegible] was committed to jail.

The Directors of the [illegible] National bank recently voted [illegible] $500,000 [illegible] the [illegible] securities [illegible] bills [illegible].

A Wooster, Ohio [illegible] says J R E [illegible] 800,000.

The Memphis Appeal's Jackson, Miss [illegible] Jefferson Davis [illegible].

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**FRANCE**

**The Syndicate Triumphant**

LONDON, Feb 10. The Times finance article [illegible] of the [illegible] Egyptian bank [illegible] the triumph of the French syndicate [illegible] institution.

**The Prefect of Police Appointment**

PARIS, Feb 10. An official decree [illegible] M Voisin Prefect of Police [illegible] the department [illegible] the Ministry [illegible].

**FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF**

[illegible] to advance $10,000,000 to meet the [illegible].

[illegible] first [illegible] to the [illegible] is [illegible].

Costa Rica advices state that the [illegible].

The [illegible] San Salvador and Honduras [illegible] over [illegible].

[illegible] withdrawing [illegible] the American [illegible].

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

**Monetary Quotations**

NEW YORK, Feb 10. Money easy at [illegible] per cent.

Gold closed at 11[illegible].

[illegible] STERLING EXCHANGE closed at 4 85 @ 4.89.

Government securities closed at the following quotations:—

[illegible] (coupon Jan & July) [illegible]

[illegible] (coupon May & Nov) [illegible]

[illegible] (coupon Jan & July) [illegible]

[illegible] (coupon Jan & July) [illegible]

10-40's 5 per cents (coup Mar & Sep) [illegible]

currency 6s [illegible]

[Above quotations include accrued interest.]

**New York Produce Market**

NEW YORK, Feb 10. Cotton is steady—sales [illegible] bales—Middling uplands 13 5-16; New Orleans 13½.

FLOUR is firmer—sales 15,800 bbl—Superfine Western and State 4.35 @ 5 00; extra Ohio 5 05 @ 7.25; white wheat western 5 65 @ 7 75; [illegible] 5.

WHEAT is firm—sales 172,000 bush—No 2 Milwaukee 126; No 1 spring 134 @ 135.

CORN is active—sales 40,000 bush [illegible] for new mixed [illegible] 71 for old [illegible].

OATS more active—sales 35,000 bush—Mixed Western and State 40 @ 50; white western [illegible].

COFFEE—Rio at 15½ @ 19¼.

SUGAR [illegible] refining 8 [illegible].

[illegible] quiet.

PORK firmer—new mess 21 00 @ 21 37.

PETROLEUM quiet—[illegible].

ROSIN steady at 1 70 @ 75.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 36½.

LARD firmer—prime steam 13 06 @ 13 25.

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL firmer.

## Marine Journal.

**DISASTERS**

Brig Gambia, Tupper, from Cardenas for New York, put into Savannah 8th inst with loss of sails and loss [illegible].

**DOMESTIC PORTS.**

NEW YORK. Ar Feb 8 bark Harriet N Carleton, Harkness, Hong Kong; schrs Thos R Pillsbury, Kitcher, Cardenas; Harbinger, Dodge, Tampa; Eila M [illegible], Jacksonville; J I Kelsey, [illegible] Lockwood, St John.

[illegible] 7th, schr S S Smith, New [illegible].

[illegible] schr H Curtis Bray [illegible] M Tucker, Forbes, Car[illegible].

[illegible] 7th schr Henry Cole, Chad[illegible].

**FOREIGN PORTS.**

[illegible] Feb 5 brig Lizzie M Merrill [illegible] Thomas; schr Quoddy [illegible].

[illegible] schr Abbie L Dow, Young; brig Mariposa, Fletcher.

[illegible] brig Mary A Chase, Dolan [illegible] and Hughes, Stowers, north.

[illegible] schr Dora M French, French [illegible] 7th, brig Ezra N John [illegible] schr Almon Bird, Drink[illegible].

[illegible] barks Jas E Brett, Gibson; [illegible] Hutchinson; Hattie [illegible] McFadden do; Clytie [illegible] Shackford; Charles [illegible].

[illegible] 23 Addie McAdam, Curtis, [illegible] Antwerp.

[illegible] prevents the Hair [illegible] turning gray, renews [illegible] growth, and gives strength and vigor. [illegible] perfumed, and makes a splendid dressing. It is the cheapest and most desirable Hair Tonic ever produced. [illegible] Price only 50 cents. eod&wly

[illegible] will find a fine lot of Clocks

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Business meeting of the Amateur Minstrels this evening.

The Pullman train was two hours late yesterday morning.

The storm was much more severe west of us than it was here.

The usual temperance meeting will be held in City Hall this evening.

The snow storm did not interfere with the prompt arrival of trains last evening.

It is expected the alumni of Bowdoin of this section will meet at the close of this month.

The afternoon class to dancing will be postponed to-day in consequence of the leap year ball last evening.

The Executive Committee of the Art Association will meet to-day to make arrangements for the next meeting.

The traveling on the outskirts is not good as the snow which fell has drifted and left many bare spots on the road.

The Grand Jury is expected to be dismissed to-day. There will probably be about one hundred indictments, most of them liquor cases.

The pastor at Bucksport spoke of in yesterday's issue [illegible] not there. There should have read one hundred tons of [illegible] rock for the [illegible] Iron Works.

Hon J G Blaine's great speech on the [illegible] in the House of Representatives will be found printed in full on the first page this morning.

The card of the [illegible] Quartette which appears [illegible] will [illegible] to [illegible] every [illegible] committees [illegible] neighboring towns.

The Normal [illegible] at Castine has opened with one hundred and twenty five pupils, an unusually large number [illegible] of [illegible] is expected the [illegible].

A B Sm[illegible] of the [illegible] City Hall [illegible] interested will [illegible] opportunity of [illegible] principal places in the State.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTED. [illegible] to the [illegible] Representative for the classed towns of Newport, [illegible] to fill the vacancy [illegible] of Geo W Gatchell [illegible] of George H [illegible] Republican [illegible] a large majority.

[illegible]

SERMONS. [illegible] received a volume of sermons [illegible] late Rev [illegible] Kee[illegible].

[illegible]

A regular [illegible] Order of Sovereigns of Industry [illegible] 9th by State Deputy [illegible] of Bangor [illegible] the following [illegible].

TED ASTRAY. [illegible] have been [illegible] by [illegible] success [illegible] the winter. [illegible] Astray [illegible] proceeds of these entertainments will be devoted to charitable objects. Such care will be used [illegible] the [illegible] of the plays [illegible] entertainments will recommend themselves to the [illegible] of [illegible] people.

A FINE CALLA LILY. Mr [illegible] of [illegible] has a calla lily two years old last spring that he thinks has made a very remarkable growth. It has sixty five separate stalks growing out of the pot that [illegible] some of [illegible] five or six large leaves on them. There are now on the plant a fully developed blossom and [illegible] but just beginning to open. The stalk that the blossom is on measures three feet from the earth to the top. The blossom measures [illegible] to the top one way eight inches the other way six inches and one half.

MAINE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Maine Dairymen's Association will hold its third annual meeting at Newport March 15th, 16th and 17th, meetings to be held each day and evening. Prominent dairymen and cheese-factory men will be present from all over the State and some from other States. Papers will be presented on various topics connected with dairy farming by prominent dairymen well known in the business, followed by ample and full discussion. Arrangements have been made for display of all dairy products and apparatus and all dairy supplies that may be [illegible].

**MUSIC HALL.**

**The Leap Year Ball**

As we predicted the best dance of the season occurred at Music Hall last evening. The galleries began to fill at an early hour with interested spectators, and those who were to participate in the dance were prompt in their arrival. The dancing began very nearly on time, and the charming music of Mr Andrews' orchestra seemed to inspire the large number of couples who were on the floor. It is hardly necessary to say that the music was excellent. After dancing until about half past ten the ladies and gentlemen marched to the room where they partook of a bountiful repast, for which the caterers deserve much credit. The room was the second story of the store occupied by the firm of S. & J. Adams, and they very generously tendered the use of it to the ladies. It was a great convenience to march directly from the hall to the supper room, and Messrs. Adams deserves the hearty thanks of all interested for their kindness in opening their room. After supper the dancing was continued until a late hour, when the party dispersed, every one expressing the highest delight at the success of the ladies' efforts. The following ladies served very efficiently as floor managers: Mrs. J E M Sanford, Mrs E M Hersey, Mrs F D Pullen, Mrs. O Dwinel, Miss Grace T Hemenway, Miss E J Sterns, and to these ladies is principally due the entire success of the very enjoyable party. During the last two weeks the ladies have worked most energetically to make it a complete and most thorough leap year ball. The gentlemen were vigilantly looked out for by their partners who were very good in [illegible] The orders of dance were very neat and tasty and corresponded admirably with the other arrangements. The gentlemen are grieved that leap year balls are so few and far between.

**Up-River Items.**

Our correspondent [illegible] writes [illegible] Feb 9th: Sylvan Lodge of Good Templars of Mattawamkeag have elected the following list of officers: James McGray W C T; Mrs Hannah Wing [illegible] W S; [illegible] Willey [illegible] Fred Wing [illegible] James Moore W [illegible] Mrs M P Chase [illegible] Thatcher Clark W O G [illegible] W A S; Mrs James [illegible] W [illegible] Prof J [illegible] of St John N B has opened a [illegible] school [illegible] Hall. He is teaching the art of self defence to many and about twenty young [illegible].

The Lincoln dramatic club [illegible] entertainment at Kidder Hall last Tuesday evening and after [illegible] a social hop. The club was accompanied by the Lincoln Cornet Band who acquitted themselves very well. The drama was played quite well but there was not [illegible] of some [illegible] the playing of Higgins [illegible] Ripley and Mr Mac Ayer was very creditable. A little more [illegible].

The spring [illegible] school [illegible] March [illegible] R B Cooks [illegible].

[illegible] not expected that the [illegible] will be a term of the high school this [illegible] the spring.

A lot of bark will soon be [illegible] will [illegible] a record [illegible] small [illegible].

### STATE NEWS.

**Cumberland**

A despatch from Portland [illegible] of the [illegible] Richmond [illegible] $100 [illegible] Head Waiter [illegible] steward Mr Sturtivant [illegible] is hoped [illegible] will get a good meal [illegible].

**Kennebec**

The [illegible] at Augusta [illegible].

[illegible] reform [illegible] Winthrop [illegible].

[illegible] wife of Mr Prescott of [illegible] slipped [illegible] both wrists.

[illegible] Club full from [illegible] week [illegible] book [illegible].

**Knox**

[illegible]

**Oxford**

[illegible] sells [illegible] $15 a ton [illegible] Oxford county.

**York**

Mr Burl [illegible] introduced a bill [illegible] lighthouse at York.

**Waldo**

The Belfast police [illegible] Monday [illegible] barrels of liquor [illegible] Henry W [illegible] of Belfast who appealed.

**Business Items**

The [illegible] Penobscot County Club [illegible] school house in B[illegible] Feb 5th and adjourned for two weeks to meet at the same place for the election of officers and discussion. A full attendance is desired.

DARWINIA.

The organs of human life are so tender and delicate that *rest or inactivity render them impotent through disuse*. Hence indolence or sedentary habits predispose to loss of nervous and muscular elements. The body is rendered incapable of throwing off the pernicious excretion of assimilation [illegible] imperfectly carried on and a train of evil results.

To sedentary subjects Fellows Hypophosphites is singularly well adapted. It not only induces perfect assimilation of what is useful, but also causes the healthy excretion of what is hurtful. d&wlw feb4

Rev Walter Clarke of Minot Me writes of Forest Tar Soap as follows: "The soap you sent me for trial I have used for shaving, and like it better than any I have ever tried. We have dealt pretty largely in toilet soap for years and I know of no one kind that I think would sell as well as your Forest Tar Soap, were it known." If your druggist cannot furnish it send 35 cents to The Forest Tar Co, Portland Me for a sample cake. d&wlw feb9

Oh my back. How often we hear these words that pain in your back almost means one of ten arises from kidney disease. *Hunt's Remedy* used as directed will cure all diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs. Try it. eod&wlw feb8

IN THE GOLDEN AGE OF GIRLHOOD preserve the beauty of the teeth with SOZODONT, and then, when the hair is silvered and the eyes dimmed with years, the mouth will still reveal two glittering rows of unsullied ivory. eod&wlw feb8

Stop consumption—that dread scourge,—and permanently cure all diseases of the throat and lungs by the use of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. Price 35 cents. d&wlw feb9

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. eodlw feb9

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR LIGHTHILL IN BANGOR.

BANGOR, Feb 4th 1876.

Having been cured of Deafness and noises in my head by Dr Earl B. Lighthill I would in this way tender my sincere and heartfelt thanks to him and I hope that those who are afflicted as I have been will avail themselves of the Doctor's skill. I am 66 years of age, reside on Carroll st, Bangor, and have been afflicted more or less for fifteen years, but now, thanks to Dr Lighthill, can hear perfectly and have no more noises in my head.

J. O. HAMILTON.

DR LIGHTHILL is now again practicing at the Penobscot Exchange, Bangor, and is receiving calls from many who require such services as he is able to successfully render. Dr Lighthill has in a short time accomplished, what it often takes years to do, by his curing numerous well known citizens of deafness and catarrh and as this is a stubborn fact, many, who have had no confidence, are now seeking his advice and aid. If afflicted with Deafness, Catarrh or any disease of the Eye, Ear or Throat and you wish either cure or advice, or if possible relief, do not hesitate to call on the Doctor. Consultation is free.

[illegible]

COUNSEL [illegible] 18 Main St, over Boston [illegible] Store.

TO [illegible] THE BEST Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound [illegible] for the [illegible] cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of [illegible] entirely vegetable [illegible] contains not a particle of opium or other [illegible] for all disorders of the throat and lungs. It never fails. Every bottle guaranteed to perform exactly as represented. Be sure to obtain Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar. Trial size 10 cents. Sold by Wm. I. Mann and F. F. Patten, Bangor, [illegible] R. B. Stone and A. E. [illegible], Bucksport.

CONSUMPTION [illegible] Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup [illegible] cure for consumption [illegible] Dr Schenck's Almanac [illegible] certificates of many persons of [illegible] respectability who have been restored to health after [illegible] incurable by physicians [illegible] Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup [illegible] cure [illegible] other remedies [illegible] Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills [illegible] Dr Schenck [illegible] principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Sts, Philadelphia, every Monday [illegible].

SAWS, MACHINERY & MILL SUPPLIES

I have on hand [illegible] Circular [illegible] Cross-cut [illegible] Wood Saws [illegible] new [illegible] ran [illegible]

[illegible] Lubric[illegible] [illegible] Hay Press [illegible] Belting [illegible] Emery [illegible] Babbitt Metal [illegible]

M. GILVARTZ [illegible]

Harper's Magazine

[illegible] E. F. & W. G. DUREN

HAMPDEN ACADEMY.

[illegible] Term of [illegible] MONDAY Feb 21st [illegible]

D. O. S[illegible], Secretary

Hampden Feb [illegible]

OPENED THIS DAY.

[illegible]

Cashmere Black Silks,

[illegible] R. P. STONE'S.

[illegible] elegant

EMBROIDERED WHITE FLANNELS,

[illegible]

The $3,50 Quality to $2 50

The $2,50 Quality to $1 50

OUR BLACK BEAVER CLOAKINGS

marked down to [illegible]

$6,00 Quality to $4 00.

$5,00 Quality to $3 00

FROST BEAVERS marked down from [illegible] ALL WOOL PLAIDS [illegible] down from $1 00 to [illegible] cents

At R. P. STONE'S,

6 and 8 East Side Main St

Bangor, Jan 4 1876

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

FURNITURE

G. W. MERRILL & CO offer their entire stock of FURNITURE which is one of the largest and most varied in Maine at extremely low prices.

Our stock of Holiday Goods in the furniture line is the most extensive ever seen in Bangor consisting of elegant Rolling and Rocking Chairs upholstered in all kinds of Fancy Coverings, Easy [illegible] Fancy Desks and Tables, Whatnots in Gilt and Ebony, Slipper Cases, Music Stands, elegantly carved Brackets and Towel Racks, Easels, Pedestals &c, and a full assortment of Children's Furniture all selling at the very lowest prices.

Office and School Furniture on hand and manufactured to order.

We cordially invite purchasers to examine our goods and prices and convince themselves that ours is the place to get bargains in Furniture.

G. W. Merrill & Co.,

56 AND 58 MAIN STREET.

dec23

FOR SALE.

That productive and beautiful farm in Plymouth, Penobscot County, known as the Daniel Stevens farm, and lately occupied by John F. Morrill. It is for sale on liberal terms. It contains one hundred and thirty acres of excellent land, free from stone, and suitably divided into tillage, pasture and woodland. It has a good house, two large barns and convenient out-buildings. It is about one mile from Plymouth village, five miles from a Railroad station and depot on the Maine Central Railroad and twenty miles from the city of Bangor.

For terms of sale call on A. SANBORN, Bangor Me.

*Administrator's Notice.*

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and has taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of JOHN C. WHITNEY late of Dixmont, in the County of Penobscot, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to present the same for settlement to him.

AMOS WHITNEY, Adm'r.

Dixmont, Jan'y 25, 1876.

Auction Sales.

EDWARD LEAVITT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & AUCTIONEER

No 12 Central St

sep19

PEARL & WEBB,

Real Estate Brokers, Auctioneers

AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

4 West Market Square

E. B. PATTEN,

Commission Merchant and Auctioneer

No 10 West Market Square

(Next [illegible] Clark's Block)

[illegible] Carpets [illegible] furniture [illegible] personal property [illegible]

R. S. PRESCOTT,

Real Estate Broker, Commission Merchant

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL APPRAISER

No. 12 Central Street

Real Estate.

TO LET.

[illegible]

For Rent.

[illegible] GEO [illegible] HADD

For Rent.

[illegible] HARLOW [illegible]

FOR RENT.

[illegible] HENRY [illegible] AUGUST [illegible]

FOR RENT.

The house [illegible] ROBINSON [illegible]

For Rent.

[illegible] Enquire at this office [illegible]

VILLAGE FARM,

1-4 Mile from R R Depot. About [illegible] very low [illegible] TAINS

Oct [illegible]

For Rent,

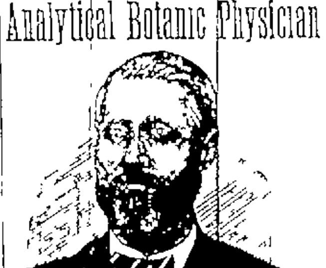
[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible] Bangor [illegible] Feb 1st [illegible]

DR. L. CHASE,

Analytical Botanic Physician



[illegible]

No. 3 Middle Street,

[illegible]

IN CANCERS AND TUMORS

[illegible]

CONSULTATION FREE

[illegible]

PICTURES! PICTURES!!

[illegible]

Picture Frames!

[illegible]

Picture Mouldings!

[illegible]

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

[illegible]

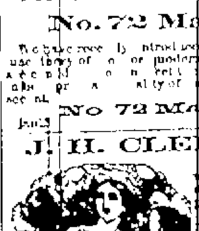
N. C. DOWNING'S,

No. 72 Main St.

[illegible]

No 72 Main St.

J. H. CLERGUE,



Wig Maker [illegible]

[illegible] for theatrical purposes just [illegible] at reasonable prices. [illegible] Goods in the late can[illegible] HAIR STORE [illegible] Main St.

STAIRS & RAILS.

Special Notice to Builders and Dealers

I am prepared to furnish

STAIRS, RAILS, POSTS, BALUSTERS

at as REASONABLE PRICES as any practical Stair Builder.

All orders at my place of business or sent from a distance [illegible] prompt attention [illegible] work [illegible] place of business.

No. 15 State St., Bangor, Maine

J. H. LIBBEY

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

Opposite City Hall, Park, Court House, and New Post-Office,

New York.

All Modern Improvements, including Elevator. Rooms $1 per day and upwards.

T. J. FRENCH & BROS. Proprietors.

HOY! EVERYBODY!

Farm For Sale.

Now is your time to get a good farm at a bargain as the owner is desirous of leaving for the Pacific Coast. Said farm contains [illegible] acres including about [illegible] acres wood lot and is within seven miles of Bangor [illegible]. Stock and farming tools will also be sold if desired.

DANIEL FARRINGTON

[illegible] Dec 21, 1875.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

QUATRAINS,

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

SPENDTHRIFT

The fault's not mine, you understand:
God shaped my palm so I can hold
But little water in my hand,
And not much gold.

FAME.

Such kings of shreds have wooed and won her,
Such crafty knaves her laurel owned,
It has become almost an honor
Not to be crowned.

EPICS AND LYRICS.

It sometimes chances that the staunchest boat
Goes down in seas whereon a leaf might float.
What ponderous epics have been wrecked by Time
Since Herrick launched his cockle-shells of rhyme!

A CHILD'S GRAVE

A little mound with chipped head stone,
The grass—ah me!—uncut about the sward,
Summer by Summer left alone,
With one white lily keeping watch and ward.

TO ANY POET

Out of the thousand verses you have writ,
If Time spare none, you will not care at all;
If Time spare one you will not know of it
Nor shall your fame ... a church yard wall.
—Harper's Magazine.

*A Contrast Worthy Public Attention.*

What is the effect of a drastic purgative upon the constipated bowels a dyspeptic stomach? The intestine is emptied so violently as to weaken and render it still more inactive, and the gastric juices vitiated by contact with an indigestible medicine, lose the chemical qualities which constitute them the only true solvents of the food. Results—aggravated constipation and chronic indigestion. What, on the other hand, are the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters on the same organs? The bowels are moved, but without violence and at the same time acquire healthful tone; the gastric secretions are stimulated and improved, and duly perform their part in the processes which eventuate in the nutrition of every part of the human structure. Results—a regular habit of body, sound digestion and vigor. Let the public draw its own conclusions from this contrast.

## Copartnership Notice.

We, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of

CURLAN & HOMSTED

to carry on the Meat and Fish business in all its branches. Goods delivered to all parts of the city. All orders taken at the ... and when required. By strict attention to business we hope to receive a fair share of patronage. Give us a call and be convinced that we keep a first class market.

No. 12 Pickering Square.

D. P. CURLAN
S. M. HOMSTED

Jan 4th, 1876.

# RANDLETT & TIDSBURY

Have removed from 92 Hammond St. to

Foster & Bragg's New Block,

NO. 9 PICKERING SQUARE.

We thank our former customers and Patrons for their patronage and inform them that in our present location they can find a full line of all articles in a first class Grocery establishment. A supply is connected with our store.

NO. 9.

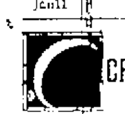
J. G. RANDLETT   G. G. TIDSBURY

# NEW HAMS.

Davis Celebrated Cincinnati Star Hams the best in the world. First lot of the Season

Just received by

CHAS. DWINEL.



BUY THE

CRESCENT SPECTACLES.

New Stock.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Engraving done to order. Goods at reduced prices.

DANIEL WHITE,

*No. 3 Kenduskeag Bridge.*

# NO GUESS.

It is ready so and tell your neighbor that the best Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, ... &c., are selling at very low prices, at

J. F. PARKHURST'S
80 Main Street, Bangor, Maine

# FLOUR.

BEST HAXALL

and all other grades,

AT LOWEST PRICES

FRED T. HALL & CO.

5 Central St.

# FURS, FURS.

FUR WORK of every description done with neatness and despatch, at

THOMAS HERSEY'S,

Pickering Block, Main Street

MELVILLE M. WESTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

58 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

# GOOD ADVICE.

If you want to buy Toys, Candies, Dry Goods, ... don't go to TRASK & CHALMERS. ... if in want of something such as

Pocket Knives, Razors, Shears,

TOOL CHESTS, HAND SLEDS, &C.,

by all means try at

No. 132 Exchange St.

# TRASK & CHALMERS.

Nothing extra charged for the advice.

Every Variety of

SMALL FURNITURE,

suitable for the Holidays, made to order by H. S. BROWN. Also all kinds of

FURNITURE JOB WORK,

small or large. Old or New, done at the lowest possible prices by H. S. BROWN, 15 State Street.

Dec 20.

# DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Babb & Lancaster is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by George R. Lancaster.

Witness, ANDREW M. BABB.
GEORGE E. LANCASTER.

Bangor, Jan. 22, 1876.

# BANGOR BAZAR!!

Closing Out Sale

—of—

WINTER GOODS!

Read the Prices.

A large lot of Children's Hose at very Low Prices. A good Balmoral Hose only 12 cts. a pair, better quality 15 and 18 cts., former price 20 and 25. Fine quality Hose, small sizes, only 35 cts., former price 50 cts. a pair. Large sizes, only 40 and 50 cts. a pair, former prices 62 and 75 cts. a pair. Children's Undervests only 25 cts., better quality 50 to 75 cents. Ladies' Undervests and Drawers, good heavy quality, only 35 cts., better quality, 50, 62, 75 cts. and $1 each. Pearl Buttons, Back Combs, Belts, Neck-ties, Collars, Cuffs, Corsets, &c. Handsome Back Comb, only 25 cts., better quality 30 to 50 cts. Our 25 cts. Show-case is full of bargains. Don't fail to see the bargains for 25 cts. A new lot of Brass Cages at very low prices. Call and look at them.

# H. W. DURGIN,

MAIN STREET.

# WOODBINE COTTAGE,

Kenduskeag.

Will be open to the public until notice is given by the Proprietor to the contrary.

E. GARLAND.

---

# CLOTHES WRINGERS

and old wringers repaired. Nos. 2 and 4 State St.

W. H. PRITCHARD.

# JANUARY BRAITHWAITE

RECEIVED BY

# D. BUGBEE & CO.

## Old Newspapers

For sale at this office.

# TO THE POOR!

Another place in Bangor where you can get any Saw or any Edge Tool sharpened and put in order for a price less than for years past. All work warranted to give satisfaction. My shop is open all hours of the day. A liberal discount to those in very needy circumstances.

E. C. STANCHFIELD,

Cor. McCrum's Block, near Haymarket Square

# GENERAL STORAGE

AND

# Commission Warehouse.

Storage for Flour, Grain, Carriages, Shooks, Lumber, Slate, or any first class merchandise, with insurance when desired, at low rates.

## Henry McLaughlin,

FRONT STREET.

# EXCHANGE HOTEL

93 Main St., opposite Court Houses,

WORCESTER, MASS.

W. F. WEEKS, (late of Bangor) Proprietor.

The patronage of Bangor people cordially invited.

# BOUND FOR THE FRONT!

With those

Magee Standard Parlor Stoves!

Base Heating and Anti-clinker Grate. A complete success. Sold only by the subscriber. Also a few second hand Parlor Stoves, for sale cheap at

# HILL'S STOVE STORE.

Sole Agent for Magee's Parlor Stoves and Ranges

# 9 CHOICE MUSIC BOOKS, 9

Gems of English Song. 232 pages. The leading songs for the price of 3 songs.
Gems of German Song. 200 pages. 100 of the best, for the price of 10 songs.
Gems of Scottish Song. 200 pages.
Gems of Sacred Song. 200 pages. 100 of the most celebrated, for the price of 10 songs.
Moore's Irish Melodies. 200 pages. 100 of rare beauty for the price of 10.
Wreath of Gems. 200 pages. 100 songs carefully culled from a more ... number.
Shower of Pearls. 210 pages. 67 of the choicest vocal duets for the price of 10.
Operatic Pearls. 230 pages. 90 of the most favorite songs of 5 ... has.
Silver Chord. 200 pages. 100 songs in great variety for the price of 10.
* Songs in Sheet Music form costs from 30 to 50 cts. each. Nearly ... in these elegant books, they cost from 2 to 4 cts. each.
* The pages in these fine volumes are all of Full Sheet Music size.
Price of each book in Boards $1.50, Cloth $2.00, Gilt $3.00.

# OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

BOSTON.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

# GILES' LINIMENT

# IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face Ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

We sell more of GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA than of any other ... it gives satisfaction ...

F. & J. BAILEY & CO.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot 451 Sixth Ave., N. Y. Only 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

# AMERICAN

# Horse Clipping Machine!

Horses clipped with this Machine by ... cur Hanson St. ...

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PENOBSCOT COUNTY

# Planing & Moulding Mill,

*C. B. BROWN & CO. Proprietors.*

Doors, Sash & Blinds, Wholesale and Retail, Planing, Tonguing, Grooving, Turning, and Jig Sawing, Mouldings, Gutters, and Conductors; Clapboards Planed and Fitted to order. Michigan, Canada, and Southern Pine, Walnut, and Ash, for sale. Also, manufacturers of

CORN BROOMS,

for sale at wholesale.

Office No. 1 Court St. Bangor, Maine.

# Edmunds & Wiggin,

OPTICIANS,

... of

# SPECTACLES,

and Steel Frames ... Glasses re-set ... Clocks, Jewelry ... made to order ... repairing in a ... manner.

15 H... Street.

# Tribune Almanac,

edited by E. W. DUREN

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In the UNITED STATES. In the matter of ... Bankrupt. ...

*... Notice.*

Notice to Creditors in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States, District of Maine. In the matter of ... Hooper, of Bucksport, Bankrupt.

DISTRICT OF MAINE, SS. ... A meeting of the creditors of said ... held at the office of Charles Hamlin, Register in Bankruptcy ...

*State of Maine.*

PENOBSCOT ss. ... Sarah E. ... G. Clark, ... Lorenzo F. ... deceased ...

*To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Bangor.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN ...

*District Court of the United States for the District of Maine.*

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of WILLIAM D. ... Bankrupt ...

U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

*Notice of Foreclosure.*

Whereas Abial P. Ryder, of Range 6, in Penobscot County, March, 1862, mortgaged to ... a certain tract of land situated ... Number Five, Range Six, and being the premises on which ... was conveyed to me by John ... one hundred and twenty acres ... mortgage is recorded in Penobscot ... and whereas ... said mortgage to me April ... assignment is recorded in Penobscot ... The condition of ... being broken, I claim a foreclosure.

Patten, Feb. 3d, 1876.

*State of Maine.*

*Commissioners' Notice.*

... having been duly appointed by E. GODFREY, Judge of Probate ... Commissioners to receive ... of the creditors of ... late of Bangor, ... whose estate has been ... hereby give public notice ...

N. E. GODFREY, Judge.

... C. FLINT, Register.

*To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Penobscot.*

...

N. E. GODFREY, Judge.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

... H. SNOW.
... NEALEY.

# CARD.

... formerly carried on by Snow & Nealey ... continued by the subscriber at the old stand ... has just returned from Boston with a new stock of choice Family Groceries, and thanks the public for their patronage ...

PORTER NEALEY.

Bangor, Jan. 4, 1876.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ...

# R. H. EDDY.

# Solicitor of Patents.

For Inventions, Trade Marks ...

*No. 76 State St., opposite Kilby ...*

... extensive practice of ... continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all papers for Patents executed on reasonable terms, with despatch. ... the validity and utility of Patents ... and legal and other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. ... any patent furnished ... assignments recorded ... in the United States ... for obtaining Patents ... ability of inventions ... journey to ... here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse. CHARLES MASON, Commissioner of Patents."

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a man more competent and trustworthy and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office. EDMUND BURKE, Late Commissioner of Patents."

"Mr. R. H. EDDY has made for me ... applications for Patents, having been successful in almost every case. Such ... proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend ALL inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges. JOHN TAGGART."

Boston, Jan. 1, 1876.

$10 to $500 invested in Wall St. ... leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything.

Sent Free.

JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, ... NEW YORK.

# Eaton Family School for Boys,

*NORRIDGEWOCK, MAINE.*

... Established 1856.

Offers unequalled advantages for educating boys for business.

For information, address H. F. EATON, Principal.

---

# EXPRESS PACKAGES AT AUCTION.

On the Second day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Eastern Express Co. will sell at Public Auction, at the Central St. Auction Rooms, all the articles addressed as follows, remaining on hand:

Bd.—Allen, H. B., Bangor
" —Allen, F. L., Newport
Pel.—Ansell, J. W., Dexter
Bd.—Allen, J. A., Belfast
Bx.—Angier, J.
Bd.—Angier, F.
Pel.—Archer, J., Houlton
Bd.—Avery, D. K., Bangor
Bd.—Adams, W.
Bd.—Bradford, R. A.
Bd.—Beadle, J.
Gun—Burke, R.
Bd.—Blackford, T. Jr.
" —Brown, K. F.
" —Berry, B. H.
" —Brooks, G.
Box—Blaisdell, C. O.
Bd.—Bacon, J. B.
" —Butler, H. G.
Box—Brown, C. A.
" —Brett, E. G.
" —Boynton, M.
2 Boards—Billings, J. B.
Bd.—Ransom & Co., H. F.
... Bonnifean, B. D.
Pel.—Bridges, B.
Box—Barnes, J. L.
Bd.—Brown, L. S.
" —Burrill, C. G.
2 bdls.—Butler, J. M.
Bd.—Briggs, J.
Box—Boynton.
Casting—Bradbury, J. G.
Pel.—Byram, P. O.
Box—Butterfield, W.
Bd.—Blackstone, J. M.
... Brown, S. H.
...
Bd.—Dudley, I.
" —Danforth, B.
Box—Eaton, W. I.
Box—Ellsworth, G.
Trunk and bag—Eastern Express Co.
4 boxes—Evans, I. A.
Bd.—Fitch, G. H.
Box—Emery, O.
" —Fitzbrook, J. S. I.
...
Bd.—Fay, H. G.
... Flagg, J.
Bd.—Foster, J. G.
Box—Fiske, M.
...
Bd.—Goodwin, J.
...
Trunk—Grant, J.
Box—Gray, G. L.
...
Bd.—Hammond, B.
...
Box—Hood, A. S.
Bd.—Hopkins, W.
" —Harris, J.
Box—Howard, J. E.
...
Box—Harvey, G.
Pel.—Jones, W. S.
...
Bd.—Murphy, W. A.
...
Pel.—Nichols, J.
...
Box—Pollard, W. S.
...
Bd.—Rollins, C. H.
...
Bd.—Swett, D. J.
" —Sanford, T. H.
...
Bd.—Saunders, C. A.
" —Stevens, M.
Harness—Tibbetts, W.
Bd.—Toward, W. H.
" —Tiller, G. W.
...
Bd.—Tucker, J. C.
Pel.—Tolman, E. B.
Box—Trueworthy, Mrs.
Box—Tarbell, C.
Bd.—Trask, J. H.
" —Tash, G. W.
" —Thompson, J. D.
4 Boxes—Thomas, T. D.
Trunk—Twombly, H. M.
Bd.—Withered, F.
" —Woodbury, B. C.
" —Washington, S.
3 Trunks—Williams, T.
Bd.—Watson, B.
Box—Wormwood, S. J.
Bd.—Wescott, O. W.
" —White, O. W.
" —Wood, L. G.
Box—W. G. M.
" —Wall, J. H.
Bd.—Whitson, E. W.
Pel.—Wilder, E.
Pel.—Whitney, G. W.
Box—Wooster, G.
Bd.—Wilber, F. D.
" —Waddell, O.
Pel.—White, A. M.
P. Box—White, H. E.
Bd.—Watson, J.
Box—Works, S.
Bd. Case—Williams, J. B.
Trunk—White, J. N.
Bd.—Wing, C. F.
Chest—White, J. T., care
Box—Whitten, G. O.
Bd. Brick—Wadlin, J. D.
Pel.—Webster, F.
2 Bdls.—Watson, J. M.
Box—York, J. O.

J. Y. SLATER, Agent.

Bangor, Feb. 1, 1876.

*State of Maine.*

PENOBSCOT, ss.—Court of Probate, January Term, A. D. 1876.

Nathan C. Ayer and Franklin A. Wilson, named Executors and Trustees in a certain instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament and codicil to same, of John B. Ayer, late of Bangor, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate,

ORDERED, That said Executors give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said county, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said county, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the Last Will and Testament of said deceased.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:

AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

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# Bangor Post Office.

OFFICERS.

A. B. FARNHAM, Postmaster.
E. A. CUMMINGS, Ass't Postmaster.
W. H. S. LAWRENCE, Cashier.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7½ A. M. to 8 P. M.; and from 7½ to 8½ P. M. daily—Sundays excepted.
On Sundays, from 1 to 2½ A. M.

*Arrival and Departure of Mails.*

MAILS CLOSE.

Western,
European Railway,
Piscataquis R. R.,
Cherryfield and Machias,
Ellsworth,
Belfast,
Bucksport,
Dixmont,
E. Corinth and Charleston,
Levant and Exeter,
Bradford,
Monroe,
Amherst and Aurora,
Hermon,

MAILS ARRIVE.

Western,
European Railway,
Piscataquis Railroad,
Ellsworth,
Cherryfield & Machias,
Belfast,
Bucksport,
Dixmont,
E. Corinth & Charleston,
Levant and Exeter,
Bradford,
Monroe,
Amherst & Aurora,
Hermon

LETTER CARRIERS

All letters are ... forwarded to street ... number. People should inform their correspondents of above and have their letters addressed accordingly. Persons leaving ... address at the General Delivery can also ... their letters sent, but it is more convenient to have the street and number on, and it ... the carriers ... There are two deliveries daily ... Collections are ... made from the ... boxes thirty minutes before ... The Window will be open from ... to ... A. M. and from ... Sundays from ... to ... A. M.

Any irregularities in the Carriers department should be reported to the office.

ENVELOPES

No additional charge will be made for printing the name and address of the writer, with a request to return, across the upper corner of the envelope furnished by the Post Office Department, (samples of which may be seen at the Cashier's window,) when ordered in lots of not less than 500.

A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office and State across the left end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with.

The public are earnestly recommended to use stamped envelopes with printed return request, as the expense is less, and letters thus endorsed will, if not delivered to the person addressed, be returned to the writer free of charge.

First class envelopes of above furnished at $32.00 per thousand.

*Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes*

cannot be used to prepay postage. The use of such stamps is punishable by a fine of fifty dollars. Stamped Envelopes, spoiled in directing are redeemed at this office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE

*All Letters must be Prepaid.*—Letters for the Mails in the United States three cents the half ounce or single rate. City letters two cents half ounce or single rate.

NEWSPAPERS

After January 1st, 1875, all regular newspapers must be prepaid at the office of publication, at the rate of two cents per pound for each issue of weekly papers or those published oftener than once a week, less frequently than once a week, three cents. The same law applies to dealers.

County papers free, except to letter carrier offices ... for papers ... to this office, if published in County ... subject to postage. Daily papers published in County, if delivered by carrier, one cent each, to be prepaid by stamps.

*Papers to Canada.*—Same as in the States on ... payment ... at ... of ... stage to ...

TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER AND BOOKS AND MERCHANDISE

One cent an ounce, or fraction, weight limited to four pounds ... and anything ... will ... be mail exclusive. ... matter of this class must be wrapped, so as to be examined without destroying ...

ADVERTISED LETTERS

All letters remaining in the office are advertised on Monday of each week. If not claimed in one month after they are then forwarded to Washington.

MONEY ORDERS

Particular attention is called to the Money Order system as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums of not more than fifty dollars. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the ... by additional orders.

RATES

On orders not exceeding $15, 10 cents.
" over $15 and not exceeding $30, 15 cents.
" over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents.
" over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

Money Orders can also be obtained on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Switzerland and German States.

*Never put Money in a Letter—Always Procure a Money Order*

If money is to be remitted, a Postal Money Order should be obtained. If upon points where there is no Money Order Office, then the letter should be Registered. Money should never be enclosed in an ordinary letter.

*Office Hours*—From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

All valuable letters should be Registered, unless a Money Order is obtained. Under the present system of Registration, letters are transmitted with perfect safety.

Letters may be Registered by paying postage in full and a Registration fee in stamps, for—

| | |
|---|---|
| United States, | 10 cents. |
| Great Britain and Ireland, | 10 cents. |
| Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, | 10 cents. |
| Germany and German Austrian Postal Union, embracing the German and Austrian States, | 10 cents. |

Letters cannot be registered to France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium or Holland.

*Office Hours*—From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Argentine Republic, by Am. Packet,
Aspinwall,
Australia, via Southampton,
Australia, via San Francisco,
Bahamas,
Belgium,
Bermuda,
Brazil, via England,
Brazil, via American Packet,
Buenos Ayres, via England,
Buenos Ayres, via American Packet, 2d month,
Canada,
Cape of Good Hope,
Carthagena,
Ceylon, via Southampton,
Chili,
China, via Southampton,
Constantinople,
Costa Rica,
Cuba,
East Indies, via Southampton,
East Indies, via Brindisi,
France,
Germany,
Gibraltar,
Great Britain and Ireland,
Holland,
Italy, via England,
Japan, via Southampton,
Japan, via San Francisco,
Maderia, via England,
Mexico, direct via sea,
Mexico, by land routes,
Montevideo, via England,
Montevideo, via American Packet,
Nassau, New Providence,
Natal,
Netherlands,
New Brunswick,
Newfoundland,
New Granada, except Aspinwall & Panama,
Nicaragua,
Nova Scotia,
Panama,
Peru,
Porto Rico,
Portugal, via Southampton,
Russia, via England,
Russia, direct,
Sandwich Islands,
Spain,
St. Thomas,
Switzerland, via England,
Venezuela, via American Packet,
West Indies, British,

West Indies, not British, and all other foreign rates, will be found at Post Office.

† Prepayment required.

POSTAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Postage on book packets, including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c., and patterns or samples of merchandise, including seeds and grains,—as follows: Not over 2 ounces, 2 cents. Over 2 ounces and not over 4 ounces, 4 cents. Over 4 ounces ... Newspapers, 2 cents each.

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# CENTENNIAL YEAR!

THE OLDEST AND

BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPERS.

BANGOR DAILY

# WHIG AND COURIER

AND

BANGOR

# WEEKLY COURIER.

1876—Vols. XLIII—IV.

Daily Established 1834 — Weekly, 1815

BOUTELLE & BURR — Proprietors

C. A. BOUTELLE, EDITOR

In heralding the Forty third annual Prospectus of these standard newspapers, the Proprietors confidently appeal to the record of nearly half a century as affording the best promise of the future while they will continue to spare no effort in maintaining and advancing their high character as

## The Leading Journals of Eastern Maine.

Having thoroughly refitted our establishment, we have organized an efficient Editorial, Reportorial and Correspondence corps and with facilities at our command hope to make our journals still more interesting during the coming year, which will be

*CROWDED WITH EVENTS*

OF A NATIONAL CHARACTER.

Our connection with the **Associated Press**, from which we receive full and special dispatches by night and day enables us to present in each issue

The Latest Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World.

In addition we shall be served by special correspondents at important points and shall furnish

*Full Reports of*

*Local, Domestic and Foreign News,*
*Proceedings of Congress,*
*Of State Legislature,*
*Financial and Commercial,*
*Home Produce Markets,*
*Editorial Articles, Agricultural News,*
*Manufacturing Intelligence,*
*Selected Stories,*
*Choice Poetry,*
*Entertaining Miscellany,*

with all the ... and interesting features which make up a

First Class Family Newspaper.

In politics the papers will continue to advocate and uphold the principles of the Republican party, while claiming to be independent in the highest and best sense of the word. Special and continued attention will be given to the treatment of all public questions and fearless and ... what they believe to be right, always with toleration and ... The year about to open will be fruitful of many important political events ... future of our country, and ... will ... in the

GREAT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

OF THE

Centennial Year.

The celebrations of the Hundredth Anniversary of our National Independence will also be of interest upon ... and the public will wish to be kept fully informed of the progress of those great events. It will be our aim to afford our readers the earliest and most reliable information ... and to promote the welfare of all the people.

## HOME INTERESTS

as affected by the development of the resources of Maine will receive special attention and whatever is calculated to stimulate ...

Agriculture and Manufactures

in the State will be heartily encouraged. We rigidly exclude from our columns everything of an immoral tendency, avoid sensational matter and seek to make a thoroughly reliable paper which will be sure of

A Welcome in Every Family Circle.

To advertisers our columns open one of the best fields in New England, our circulation being the largest of any paper in this section, among the best classes of the people, and as

# THE ONLY MORNING DAILY

East of the Kennebec,

our Daily issue affords the principal medium of communication with a large and constantly increasing number of readers throughout Central and Eastern Maine.

## OUR WEEKLY

is also the largest and best Weekly Newspaper in the State. Every number accompanied by a two-page Supplement, making a paper of FORTY EIGHT columns, or one-half larger than any other Weekly. It is a standard publication, with large and constantly increasing circulation among the most intelligent and thrifty of the population of Eastern Maine, and the small space devoted to advertising is eagerly sought by the best class of patrons.

# NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

For 1876.

New subscribers remitting the full price for either paper for one year will receive the copies from date of subscription to the 1st of January, 1876, in addition to the complete issues to January 1, 1877.

*TERMS—Invariably in Advance:*

*Daily*—$8 per annum; $4 for 6 mos.; $2 for 3 mos.
*Weekly*—$2 per annum; $1 for 6 mos.; 50c. 3 mos.

The new postal law compelling prepayment of postage, imposes a heavy burden on the publishers, but we have decided to make no advance upon our established subscription price, and will send the paper

# POSTAGE FREE,

Making a saving of $1.20 per annum for each of our Daily, and 20 cents per annum to each of our Weekly subscribers.

CLUBBING WITH MAGAZINES.

Subscribers will be furnished with either our Daily or Weekly paper and any of the favorite Periodicals or Magazines at their lowest Club rates. In offering these advantageous terms we hope to be sustained by a liberal patronage.

BOUTELLE & BURR, Proprietors.

No. 1 ... Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor, Maine.

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*LIFE IN A PILL-BOX!*

# PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS!

THE

GREAT ANTI-BILIOUS REMEDY.

ONE OR TWO IS A DOSE.
ONLY 25 CTS. A BOX.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT that a large proportion of diseases ... DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system, abused by excess,

Indigestion,
Giddiness,
Prostration,

Are the natural result. The Liver becomes affected, hence we have

BILIOUS TROUBLES.

The Bowels are deranged occasioning

Costiveness,
Diarrhœa,
Dysentery.

A necessity has long been felt by physicians and families for

A SAFE AND RELIABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILL,

Something that should be said to stimulate and could be relied on in all cases where a cathartic was required. To meet this demand

PARSONS'

PURGATIVE PILLS

Were compounded, every property of which has been carefully analyzed by scientific investigation and are believed to be the

*SAFEST, SUREST & MOST RELIABLE FAMILY PILL IN THE WORLD.*

PARSONS'

PURGATIVE PILLS

Are composed of such articles used and approved by all medical practitioners. They do not require the patient to take from six to eight as in most others, but one or two of Parsons' Pills, taken as directed are sufficient except in extreme cases to cure

Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility,
Headache,
Oppression after Eating,
Piles, Heartburn,
Furred Tongue,
Distention of the Stomach
and Bowels,
Dizziness, Sick Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
Pain in the Back or Side,
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
&c., &c.

PARSONS'

PURGATIVE PILLS

Are a SAFE, WHOLESOME and NATURAL medicine, and may be relied upon as being the

BEST ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE

IN EXISTENCE.

The components of these pills, that are now astonishing everybody, by giving relief in hundreds of cases that have generally been supposed to be incurable have been used by one of our best physicians in his practice for the last fifty years, with marked success.

*IN THE SPRING OF THE YEAR*

PARSON'S

PURGATIVE PILLS

ARE INDISPENSABLE TO INVIGORATE AND GIVE TONE TO THE SYSTEM.

BY TAKING

PARSONS'

PURGATIVE PILLS,

The body is imbued with

New Life, Health and Regularity.

The liver and heart will be assisted and strengthened to discharge their functions, and the bowels regulated. They do not make the weak weaker, but give

Strength and Vigor

TO THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

PARSONS'

PURGATIVE PILLS

... Cannot be obtained at your nearest Drug Store or Grocery, send 25 cents to the undersigned, and the pills shall be promptly sent by mail, postpaid.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO.,

BANGOR, MAINE.

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# Railroads & Steamboats.

CONSOLIDATED

European & No. American Railway.

B. E. SMITH, Trustee.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, ...

On and after MONDAY, January ... Express train leaves Bangor ... for St. John at 7.50 A. M. Trains leave Bangor for ... at 11.45 A. M., and 4.45 P. M. Trains leave Bangor for ... at 7.50 A. M. Bangor for Bucksport, 9 ... A. M. ... Oldtown for Bangor ... 6.42 P. M. Abbot for Bangor, at ... P. M. Mattawamkeag for Bangor ... Bucksport for Bangor, 6.40 A. M. Express trains connect at ... with trains N. B. & ... Railway ...

F. W. CRAM, ...

Bangor, Jan. 1, 1876.

# Maine Central Railroad

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing Oct. ...

For ... Passenger train leaves ... A. M. ... Boston ... P. M. ... Day train arrives in Bangor at ... Pullman Parlor Car ... A mixed train leaves Bangor ... Through Freight train ... due in Bangor at 5.57 P. M.

PAYSON TUCKER ...

October 2, 1875.

# Boston and Maine Railroad

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE

To Saco, Biddeford, Salmon Falls, ... Falls, Dover, Lake Winnipiseogee, New Market Junction, Manchester, Concord, Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Lowell.

*Passenger Station in Hay Market Sq. Head of Washington St., Boston.*

Through Passenger Trains ... for Stations in Portland ... with all the Day trains on Maine Central Railroad.

*All Through Tickets good over Boston and Maine.* Baggage checked through to and from ... on Maine Central or European and North American Railways.

The ... Pass ... Trains running north east ... Magnificent Parlor Cars on Through trains. Passengers leaving Bangor at 8.15 A. M. ... connection ... in Lowell at 7.40 P. M. ... Boston ... Passengers ... Hay Market ... at 8.30 A. M. make direct connection ... on Maine Central, European and North American and New Brunswick and Canada, and Intercolonial Railroads.

L. L. LINCOLN, Gen'l Eastern Agent, Augusta, Maine.
J. T. FURBER, General Sup't.

# International Steamship Co.

*Eastport, Calais and St. John, Digby, Windsor & Halifax.*

*WINTER ARRANGEMENT.*

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK.

On and after MONDAY ... the steamer NEW BRUNSWICK, Capt. D. S. Hall, will leave Railroad Wharf, foot of State street, Portland every MONDAY at 6 P. M. for Eastport and St. John ... Returning will leave St. John and Eastport ... Until further notice the steamer ... will ... Connections made at Eastport for St. Andrews, Robbinston and Calais. Connections made at St. John for Digby, Annapolis, Windsor, Halifax ... Fredericton, Charlottetown, Summerside, P. E. I. ... Freight received on days of sailing until 4 o'clock P. M.

A. R. STUBBS, Agent.

# Maine Steamship Company.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK

*Steamers Eleanora, and Franconia*

Will, until further notice, leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at ... P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M.

The ELEANORA is a new steamer, just built for this route, and both she and the FRANCONIA are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. ... Fare, in State Room, $5, meals extra. Goods forwarded to and from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John and all parts of Maine. Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamers as early as 4 P. M. on the day they leave Portland. For further information apply to

HENRY FOX, General Agent, Portland.
J. F. AMES, Agent, Pier 38, E. R., New York.

July 18, 1875.

# Portland & Worcester Line.

*ALL RAIL ROUTE.*

On and after Monday, Oct. 11th, 1875 ... trains with Parlor Car attached, will leave Portland ... and Rochester R. R. station ... daily, (Sundays excepted) connecting at ... Trunk Junction with trains of Grand Trunk Railway from Lewiston and Montreal and at Rochester with ... Central R. R. for ... Worcester ... Hartford, New Haven ... and New York ... Arriving in New York 5.30 A. M.

Passengers from the East change cars at Westbrook Junction, and will find the New York ... without change into Portland ... hour for pleasure or business. This is the ONLY ALL RAIL LINE from the East to New York without transfer.

For through tickets and information apply to

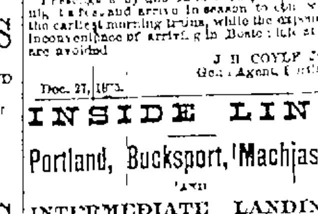
PEARL & WEBB.

No. 24 West Market Square.

J. H. HUNT, ...

Portland, Oct. 7th, 1875.

BOSTON STEAMERS.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

Until further notice The Steamer FOREST CITY will leave Franklin Wharf ... Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7 o'clock, weather permitting.

FARE $1.00.

Passengers by this line secure a ... night's rest and arrive in season to connect with the earliest morning trains, while the expense and inconvenience of arriving in Boston late at night are avoided.

J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, Portland.

Dec. 27, 1875.

# INSIDE LINE

Portland, Bucksport, Machiasport

AND

INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

Steamer CITY OF RICHMOND, Capt. C. KILBY, Master, will leave Portland for Bucksport and Machiasport ... Thursday evening at 10 o'clock, touching at intermediate landings on the River ... Passengers for Bangor ticketed through by ... leaving Bucksport Friday morning on the ... of the 6 ... o'clock Train from Bangor ... Lincolnville, Deer Island, Sedgwick, South West Harbor, (Mt. Desert) Millbridge, and Jonesport ... Returning, will leave Machiasport every ... day morning at 5 o'clock, touching ... (Bucksport excepted until further notice) arriving at Portland same evening.

E. F. KENDRICK, Agent.

Bangor, Dec. 3, 1875.

# Sandford's Independent Line!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

*Fare Reduced to $3.50 to Boston, including Railroad Fare to Bucksport.*

Fare to River landings including Railroad ... cents extra from Summer rates.

The Steamer KATAHDIN, W. R. Roix, will leave Winterport every Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M., Bucksport at 11 M., touching at all the usual landings.

A train will leave Bangor at the E. & N. A. Depot at 10 o'clock A. M., to connect with Steamer at Bucksport.

Will leave Boston for Winterport and intermediate landings, every Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

A special train will take passengers from Bucksport ... in connection with the regular train ...

LOOMIS TAYLOR, Agent.

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Oct. 9, 1875

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